

GENERAL ALEXIEFF RUSSIA'S HOPE TO REGENERATE ARMY

Is Entrusted With Immediate Direction Of Military Operations

MOBILISE SCHOLARS

Students Will Be Called Up To Aid In Industrial Objects

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 18.—The Russian Embassy, in a statement made to a representative of Reuter's Agency, says that M. Kereny has taken all measures to prevent the rebellion interfering with the re-establishment of the fighting power of the army and General Alexieff, who is the most authoritative Russian General, has been entrusted with the immediate direction of military operations and the re-organization of the army. There is reason to believe that all minor disorders will cease and all separate cases of insubordination have been successfully handled. A German official communiqué reports: Rumanian attacks in Oltuz Valley were initially successful, southward of Grossech, but the counter-thrust failed.

Workers' Conference

Petrograd, September 18.—The conference of representatives of the whole organized democracy, arranged by the Soldiers' and Workers' Delegates, for the settlement of the question of the Constitution of a power capable of leading the country until the meeting of the Constituent Assembly, will be attended by one thousand delegates. The chief of these are the Soviet of Petrograd, the Soviet of Moscow and the Peasants Council of Petrograd, 100 delegates each; the Soviet and Peasants District Councils, 50 delegates; the Co-operative Associations, 150; the professional associations, 100; the Chemists Union, 20; the Post Office employees 10; the Teachers Union 15 and various nationalities 50.

It is stated that the secondary and high grade schools will be closed and the students will be mobilized for industrial purposes.

The Municipal Council has requested the Government to immediately abolish the death penalty, which has been re-established at the front. General Verkhovsky, the Minister of War, has announced that the Government is shortly effecting reforms, owing to the necessity of creating a powerful army.

Support Kaledine

A meeting of Don Cossacks at Novorossisk has sent a petition to the Government to countermand the order for the arrest of General Kaledine, reiterating that the Cossacks have always been faithful to the Government. The commander of the troops at Moscow, who had been ordered to suppress the Cossack movement, has consequently ordered a cessation of all proceedings against the Cossacks.

Proceedings have begun at Minsk and other places against Maximilian soldiers charged with fraternizing with the enemy and refusing to carry out orders to fight. Already, at Pskov, 35 such soldiers have been condemned to terms of hard labor ranging from six months to ten years. In the Sukhomlinoff trial the accused declared that he ordered certain fortresses to be dismantled because they were not suited to modern warfare. He affirmed that he had always worked exclusively on behalf of the Fatherland.

Britain And France Confer On Blockade

Closer Co-operation With America For Pressure On The Enemy

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 19.—Lord Robert Cecil and M. Metin, the French Minister of Blockade, conferred on Tuesday, with a view to co-operating more closely with the policy of America, which aims at exercising a more rigid pressure on the enemy, without interference with the economic conditions of neutrals.

Commands Uncle Sam's Balloon School



MAJ. H. B. HERSEY, U. S. A.

Major H. B. Hersey, U. S. A., commander of the Army Balloon School, at Fort Omaha, Nebraska. He was executive officer of Walter Wellman's polar expedition and served as a major in the Spanish-American War. He is a famous aeronaut.

Japanese Are Ready To Despatch Troops To European Front

Chinese Minister In Paris Says French Ready To Welcome Chinese As Americans

Chiang Chung-hsian, Chinese Minister to Tokyo, has reported to the Government that plans have been formulated by the Japanese Government for sending an expeditionary force to Europe.

Wu Wei-teh, Chinese Minister to Paris, in a cable to Peking, states that the Government of France will welcome the participation of Chinese troops in the great conflict and they will be accorded the same treatment as that given to the American expeditionary forces in France when they are on French soil.

ITALIAN SHIPPING

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Rome, September 19.—During the week ending the 16th, 493 merchantmen arrived and 497 sailed from Italian ports. One steamer under 1,500 tons and one small sailing vessel were sunk during the same period.

WOOL INDUSTRY CONTROL

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, September 19.—A board of control has been established for the woolen and worsted industries, by means of which the Army Council will determine the amount of raw wool to be maintained for the military and the amount to be released for civilian trade.

BRITISH PAPER MONEY

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, September 19.—It is suggested that five-shilling notes should be adopted for the United Kingdom. This would enable the Government to sell its surplus silver coin at a considerable profit.

The Weather

Fine weather, with northerly breezes. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 82.4 and the minimum 70.4, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 88.2 and 72.3.

Austrian Oppression Drove Him To Organise Revolution, Says Witness

Krempasky Tells Of Brutal Treatment At Peking Legation; Denounces Kremla As Traitor

A bitter indictment of the actions of Austrian officials in China and their cruelty and oppression in the treatment of subjects of alien races was sounded in the Mixed Court yesterday. The indictment was made by Joseph Krempasky, self-confessed head of the revolutionaries who made the attack on the Austrian Consulate here on the 15th of August. He told of outrages practised on political offenders by the Legation officials and declared that it was solely for the alleviation of such wrongs that his band of revolutionists had been formed. Kremla, the prosecution's chief witness and the man charged with killing Marasch, Krempasky disowned and branded as a traitor.

Krempasky appeared to make his statement following the closing of the prosecution's testimony by Mr. K. E. Newman. He was followed in the box by Anthony Brazzanovitch, who participated in the raid on the Consulate and carried thither the revolutionists' red flag which was to have been raised over the property when the Consulate was won. Brazzanovitch gave a statement contradicting much of the testimony of Kremla.

Mr. G. B. Musso appeared in Court yesterday to watch the case in behalf of the Chinese government. It developed during the hearing that the Chinese authorities have applied for Krempasky's extradition to Tientsin to answer charges there.

"I shall give evidence of why I organized this conspiracy," said Krempasky, after he had taken the box and been informed of the charge against him. "There are many reasons, but above all I will recite those in particular which compelled me to incite the conspiracy."

"Do you admit that you incited the affair here?" asked Assessor Grant Jones.

"I cannot deny it," replied the witness. "The first reason," continued the witness, "was that I wished to liberate political prisoners in Peking; prisoners under terrible conditions. As an instance I will speak especially of a certain Austrian petty officer. He was kept in chains until the flesh was torn from his bones. He showed symptoms of consumption and he had lost his powers of speech, yet this man was kept in a semi-darkened cell, without ventilation

and was beaten daily by order of Captain Mariashvitch, commander of the Austrian Legation Guard.

"This unfortunate man has been imprisoned for the past 15 months and he is only one of many who for political causes are kept confined."

Questioned by the Assessor as to proofs for his statements Krempasky declared that he had witnesses and proofs quite sufficient to prove the facts.

"My second reason," he continued, "was to show the Austrians and also the Germans that it is dangerous to try to subjugate alien races in the Austro-Hungarian Empire; that forcible colonization of alien races leads only to terrorism, as had been seen in Shanghai. There has been constant trouble between the nationalists and the Consulates in China."

"My third reason is of more or less personal character. In fact I have been on the war path with the Austro-Hungarian officials for seventeen years—ever since I came to this country. I will tell the Court one or two instances of the treatment accorded Austrian subjects."

"On one occasion an Austrian Consulate official at Tientsin told a German doctor to poison a woman who had an incurable disease because he did not want to bear the heavy expense. He is now serving a two years' sentence in Peking for trying to shoot the doctor. The Dutch are nominally keeping the prisoners at Peking but really the Austrians are in charge of them. There is one man there who has been sentenced to death, but he has not been shot because of threats to blow up the Legation in that event."

Krempasky cited another instance of a woman who went to the Consulate for help and was told that she was able to help herself. "To what extent the Austrian Empire is hated by all Austro-Hungarian subjects of alien race," the witness continued, "may be seen in the fact that many refugees from Siberia after a taste of it here have preferred their former state and run away back. These and other reasons in my personal experience here and in other places compelled me to take action. I wanted to expell the

(Continued on Page 2)

Violent Artillery Action In Flanders

Germans Claim To Have Shot Down Sixteen French Aeroplanes

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 18.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig wired this afternoon that there was nothing special to report.

Sir Douglas Haig reported this evening: There has been a great reciprocal artillery action in the Ypres sector. Our aeroplanes on Tuesday, despite very unfavorable weather, continued to observe for our artillery. One enemy machine was driven down. Two of ours are missing.

(By wireless).—A German official communiqué reports: "There is an intense enemy drum-fire in Flanders. A French attack on a front of three kilometers, westward of the Beaumont to Vacherauville road, broke down. We shot down sixteen aeroplanes yesterday."

Paris, September 19.—The official communiqué issued this afternoon reported: Our fire nullified an attempted attack south of Juvincourt and east of Craonne. The artillery duel continued violent on the Beaumont to Bézonois front, on the right bank of the Meuse. The enemy were unable to attack.

The communiqué in the evening reported: A German attack against a salient west of Froldmont Farm was repulsed after a short, violent struggle. In the Champagne, in the region of Souain and Teton, the bombardment was lively and sustained.

Submarine Is Sunk By British Steamer

Two Enemy Craft Destroyed While Attacking Neutral And British Ships

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Copenhagen, September 18.—Thirty miles south-east of the Shetlands, an armed British steamer recently sank a German submarine which was shelling a neutral sailing vessel. A second submarine which attacked the steamer was sunk by a British destroyer.

Rumanians Win In Ocna Region

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Petrograd, September 19.—An official communiqué reports: The Rumanians have captured a height south of Grossech, in the region of Ocna.

Paris, September 19.—An official despatch from eastern headquarters reports: In the Lake region, the French carried a height nine kilometers north-west of Momulista, on Lake Ochrida.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata M. Sept. 22
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hakui M. Sept. 24
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yashiro M. Sept. 29
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru Oct. 2
For U.S., Canada and Europe:—
Per T.K.K. s.s. Korea M. Oct. 22
Per P.M. s.s. Colombia Oct. 13
For Europe:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Iyo Maru Sept. 24
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kitano M. Sept. 30
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Fushimi M. Oct. 14

Heads Japanese Mission In America



JAPANESE COMMISSIONERS

The Japanese Mission to America, headed by Viscount Ishii, has been most cordially received. The program, so far as official formality is concerned, is practically that which

NO REPRISALS DEMAND OF RED CROSS SOCIETY

Urge America Send Relief For Captives; Repatriation Is Also Pressed

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Berne, September 19.—The Conference of neutral Red Cross Societies has demanded that the belligerents shall renounce reprisals against prisoners of war, or, as an alternative, give a month's notice thereof, in order that a neutral commission may in the meantime check its motives.

The conference made an urgent appeal to the Red Cross Societies of the United States to despatch provisions to prisoners belonging to the Entente countries.

The conference appealed to belligerents to repatriate unwounded prisoners who have been in captivity for a long time, on condition that they were not used for combatant service. It demanded that all interned persons should be repatriated as soon as possible and that the inhabitants of occupied countries should be allowed to correspond with their families, subject to censorship and should be allowed to depart if they wish and it also demanded that, except in case of force majeure, only men available for military service should be deported from occupied countries.

All Swedish Papers Denounce Germany

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Stockholm, September 18.—The newspapers, including the Germanophile organs, are unanimous in denouncing Germany's apology in connection with the Luxemburg affair as insufficient and they demand satisfaction for the injury done to Sweden.

French Chamber Backs Government

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Paris, September 19.—The Chamber has passed a vote of confidence in the Government by 378 votes to one.

ITALY'S CAMPAIGN

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, September 19.—Lord Derby and a British military mission have been visiting the Italian front, where they gained first-hand knowledge of the difficulties on Carso, along the middle Isonzo, among the high mountains of Cadore and the plateaux which the Italians have overcome and still have to overcome. They were also able to appreciate the value of the recent and past successes achieved by the Italians.

GERMANY RECOGNISES WASTAGE IS SERIOUS

Ludendorff Says Men Must Be Saved Before Munitions; Urges Economy All Round

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 19.—Confirming that the wastage of German manpower is causing apprehension to the German High Command, an American correspondent at French headquarters states that a captured German army order, signed by Quarter-Master General von Ludendorff, for the first time speaks of the necessity of economising life.

It declares that economy of men is even more important than economy of munitions and, therefore, a general reduction in the expenditure of munitions cannot be ordered, despite the fact that the consumption of shells for mortars and heavy and field howitzers is much above the production. Accordingly, the order recommends the adoption of tactics which will lessen casualties and also the utmost economy in munitions.

German Submarine Designer Suicide

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Baltimore, September 18.—Gott-holderruse, one of the designers of the submarine Deutschland, who made the voyage to America on the Deutschland, has committed suicide by hanging himself.

Gompers Asked to Stop Big Shipping Strike

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Washington, September 18.—The chairman of the Shipping Board has appealed to Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, to intervene so as to end the strikes which are endangering the shipbuilding program on the Pacific Coast.

Grain Rots In Ships Lying In U. S. Ports

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
New York, September 18.—One hundred thousand tons of grain and food-stuffs are rotting in the holds of neutral vessels lying in New York, Boston and Baltimore, where 750,000 tons of shipping are thus idle.

ITALIANS TAKE 200

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Rome, September 19.—An official communiqué reports: We took 200 prisoners in Val Sugana. We repulsed an attack on Bainsizza Plateau.

HOSTAGES WANTED TO ASSURE PEACE BEFORE U.S. QUILTS

America To Fight Until This End Assured, Say Baker And Lane

DUTCH STAND BY

Will Not Take Any Special Steps To Support Vatican's Effort

BERLIN STALLING

Not Committed to Surrender Of Belgium, But Willing To Negotiate

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Atlantic City, September 18.—The Convention of the United States Chambers of Commerce today was addressed by Mr. Baker, Secretary of War and Mr. Lane, Secretary of the Interior, who made vigorous speeches announcing the determination of America to fight till Germany has been compelled to give hostages to keep the peace.

Holland Stays Out

The Hague, September 18.—In the Chamber, today, the Minister for Foreign Affairs announced that Holland does not propose to take any special steps to support the Pope's peace demarche.

Berlin Is Non-Committal

London, September 19.—The German press continues to be agitated over the question whether the Government has decided to surrender Belgium. The latest reports indicate that the Government has not yet committed itself.

It is noteworthy that the Koelnische Volkszeitung now withdraws its previous statement and declares that Belgium is not even mentioned in the German reply to the Pope's peace note. The Vorwaerts, confirming this, says, however, that it is well-known that the German reply will be in accordance with the Reichstag peace resolution and will, therefore, imply readiness, in principle, to restore Belgium, because the Pope expressly declared that the restoration of Belgium is a necessary basis for peace.

General Smuts' interview and the speech made by the French Premier, M. Painleve, are regarded as timely and heartening at a moment when Germany has resumed her peace maneuvers in a form designed to encourage British pacifists.

Discredit German Stories

The papers discredit the German stories of the impending evacuation of Belgium, point out that it is certain that Germany will not give up Belgium before she is compelled to and that it is the British guns which are really the source of German peace maneuvers, hence, if the British people are inclined to be disappointed at the supposed meagerness of the results on the western front, they should ponder well the observations of General Smuts, who speaks not merely with the authority of a great soldier and a man of intellectual distinction, but as a member of the War Cabinet, with access to all sources of information. For a man of his caution, his tone is regarded as singularly confident.

The clear and unflinching note of M. Painleve's speech is regarded as testifying to the marvellous steadfastness of the French nation.

Painleve Scores

Paris, September 18.—M. Painleve's declaration has been accorded a very favorable reception, both in the Chamber and the Senate, especially the passage warning anybody found guilty of treating with the enemy that they will be punished with the utmost rigor of the law.

The newspapers pay glowing tributes to the new Government, which is described as confronting with determination the problems of the day. Le Temps says: "We are promised above all that we shall have a more vigorous prosecution of the war. That is what the country demands and hopes for."

Australian Enthusiasm

New York, September 18.—Lord Northcliffe today gave a luncheon in

honor of the Hon. W. A. Holman, Premier of New South Wales, who was warmly received by the Mayor, Mr. Mitchell and other prominent people. Mr. Holman made a speech in which he aroused enthusiasm by declaring that the war must be fought to a finish, in order that democracy shall be enabled to take up its gigantic task with a free hand, undismayed by the frightful specter of Prussian militarism.

Although far removed from the scene of actual strife, said Mr. Holman, the Australians, like the Americans and Canadians, have taken their place in the ranks with the veterans of France and Britain and covered themselves with glory. In all sincerity, he predicted that the patriotic sons of America will also make their presence felt in no uncertain way on the battlefields of Europe.

He declared that the impressive earnestness with which America has set herself to work with such enthusiasm could only be shown by a people thoroughly imbued with the principles of democracy.

Spirit of Unity
"What the people of the United States are doing now, we in Australia have already done. Our young men took up arms with the same alacrity and enthusiasm. The spiritual change that came over the nation when news was first received of Belgium's plight was little short of miraculous. The same may be said of the great American nation, although you were more deliberate in accepting the challenge."

He predicted that, when next he visited New York, it would be to celebrate the achievement of the glorious victory of the Allies.

Lord Northcliffe paid a glowing tribute to the Hon. W. A. Holman as one of the most remarkable statesmen of the Empire and one for whom the future holds many things.

Break German Unity
Amsterdam, September 19.—President Wilson's reply to the Pope's peace note is perturbing the authorities in Germany, who are continuing organized demonstrations in favor of the Kaiser. In this connection, the Cologne Gazette admits that the Entente diplomatists have already partially jeopardized German national unity, a great part of the people being infatuated with a constitution of another character.

Music for Today

The following program will, weather permitting, be played by the Band in the Hongkew Recreation Ground, today, beginning at 5.30 p.m.—

1. March, "Folle Bergere" Fletcher
2. Overture, "Masaniello" Auber
3. Waltz, "Les Patineurs" Waldteufel
4. Selection, "Maritana" Wallace
5. (a) Song, "Roses" Adams
(b) Caprice, "The Whistler and his Dog" Pryor
6. Selection, "The Arcadians" Monckton

A. de Kryger,
Conductor-in-Charge.

Austrian Oppression Drove To Organise

(Continued from Page 1)

officers and liberate the prisoners from the despotic rule of Austria."

Krempasky then told of the formation of the revolutionary party. A year before he said, he had failed in a project to blow up the Austrian Legation in Peking and he now saw that it would be necessary to seize the Tientsin concession. He knew that many people were dissatisfied with the Austrian rule throughout the East and he came to Shanghai on July 23 to gain adherents, knowing that the men on the Austrian ships here were mutinous.

"I returned to Tientsin on July 26," he continued, "and planned the attack on the Austrian Concession for the 29th, early in the morning. We were about 25 or 30 men and it would have been very easy that morning to seize the place."

Some of his men had failed him, Krempasky said, and the attack was postponed till next day after he had sworn his band to secrecy. Someone had given it away however, and the Austrians had distributed arms to the Chinese. Only a few men turned up for the attack and as the Austrians had fortified themselves and dug trenches the undertaking had to be abandoned for the time being. Still thinking of the unfortunate at Peking, Krempasky said he determined on the raid in Shanghai.

"How did you expect that to help you?" asked the Assessor.

"If I kept the officials in my possession they would surely have liberated the prisoners," answered the witness.

"I sent my three best men to Shanghai," he said. "I wanted to send six more but there was no train connection. Meanwhile a promise of 150 men was forthcoming and I was advised to stop in Tientsin."

I telegraphed on August 9 that three men were quite sufficient to seize the consulate here. Then I learned that the 150 men were not at my disposal and tried to come to Shanghai myself on August 13. A heavy reward had been offered for my arrest, dead or alive, and I was given away by an American and a Greek, the only two men who knew of my departure, and was arrested on Chinese territory on an Austrian warrant by about 40 soldiers and detectives.

"I was taken to Peking and almost killed. I was put in prison and beaten until senseless."

"By whom?" asked the Assessor.

"By Austrian and German blue-jackets with their fists. They wanted to hang me next evening, but fortunately the Dutch took possession of the Legation next morning."

Krempasky declared that during the 10 days he was imprisoned in Peking he was ironed with chains on legs and arms and lived on bread and water. On August 23 he was turned over to the Chinese authorities and subsequently to the British and was well treated by both. He said that he was very much surprised to hear that Kremla was one of the party to attack the Consulate in Shanghai. He had never trusted Kremla and had refused to allow him to participate in the Tientsin project. While he was in Shanghai in July, Krempasky

said, he had left about \$500 at Kremla's home for safe-keeping and he discovered that but for Marasek, Kremla would have stolen this money. The police in Tientsin, the witness declared, were familiar with Kremla's criminal record.

"I know on very reliable information that when bandmaster at Vladivostok Kremla absconded with the money," Krempasky said. He was then stopped by the Assessor and told that this evidence might not be given, having no relation to the case.

He was allowed to state that on account of information regarding Kremla's character he refused to permit him to go to Tientsin. He could not believe that Marasek, knowing Kremla, would allow him to join in the work in Shanghai. He was convinced that Kremla did not go to the Consulate voluntarily as one of the revolutionary party, but simply to have the other three apprehended, or at least Marasek, in hope of receiving the reward.

"That is about all I have to say," said Krempasky, "and I ask the court to use its influence for leniency in my case. Only a political offense was intended. I did not want any shooting and I have always wanted only the liberation of the oppressed."

"You have heard the evidence of the police," said Mr. Newman, "that you also meant to attack the ships in the river."

"Everything to make the Austrian flag disappear from China, that was my idea," replied Krempasky.

The witness declined to tell from whom he had obtained revolvers for his men, declaring that he was a revolutionist and would rather serve five years in prison than give away his friends.

Asked where he had got the \$500 he spoke of leaving at Kremla's, the witness said:

"I am not a beggar. I have been many years in China and I have money of my own. I spent two or three thousand dollars in this affair."

Krempasky said that he had not given his followers to understand that they would have official protection for their action here, but that he thought the authorities would approve and he would get some protection for turning over the Austrian documents. Krempasky added that Bernhard, Skalsky and Kindler had nothing to do with the raid on the Consulate here.

Brazzavitch was then called to the box. He stated that he went to the Austrian Consulate with the intention of taking nothing except certain documents. They were to imprison the officials. He had come to Shanghai originally with the intention of taking the Austrian ships and liberating the Slavs and Italians on board. He told of meeting Kremla on the tram car the night before the raid. Kremla had told them of a reward of \$30,000 offered for Kindler or Marasek, dead or alive. From Kremla's conversation in various bars and in his home that night Brazzavitch was convinced

that the man was a provocateur for the Austrian Consulate.

It was Kremla, he said, who went with Schubert and himself to the Hotel de France and, awaking Marasek, proposed that they raid the Consulate that night. It was Kremla who rang the bell at the Consulate and Kremla who bound the Chinese watchman. It was Kremla who told Marasek to accompany him upstairs and when Schubert proposed that he should go, pointed a revolver at his head. Kremla had gone with Marasek upstairs and he heard Kremla shout three times for someone to open the door. At the third call he had heard two shots and, rushing to the stairs, saw Marasek coming down with his face covered with blood.

Brazzavitch told of going to Tientsin and of his arrest there and of aiding the police in arresting Kremla. When he had pointed Kremla out to the police he had tried to kill the witness.

"Why are you a revolutionist?" asked Mr. Newman.

"Because of my unfortunate condition," replied Brazzavitch.

The case was then remanded until today.

Denies Seized German Ships Been Sublet To Japanese Agents

Mr. Sah Fu-mou, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, yesterday denied the report printed locally that the twelve confiscated German and Austrian ships chartered to Chang Chien's Ta Tah Company have been sublet to a Japanese shipping company. The contract between the Ta Tah Company and the Peking authorities, as far as Mr. Sah's knowledge goes, grants the subletting of the vessels to Chinese merchants only.

Commissioner Sah has been especially authorized by the Ministry of Communications to watch the handling of these ships by the Ta Tah Company and is in touch with the management all the time. Every day, the representative of the concern, Mr. Liu Yuan, who closed the deal with the Ministry of Communications in the form of a contract signed in Peking, makes a report concerning the vessels. Any new development, especially any bid for subletting, must first be submitted to Mr. Sah for approval and then communicated to Peking for final sanction.

Three of the vessels need repairs and tenders for this work have been invited from all the coast dock companies. All tenders must specify the time required for the job.

Parliament To Stand Treason Charge As Well As Sun Yat-sen

(From the Chinese Press)

In addition to the warrant issued for the arrest of Sun Yat-sen on a charge of treason, legal proceedings will also be instituted against the Extraordinary Session of Parliament in Canton, on a similar charge.

The Government is again contemplating the negotiation of a \$100,000,000 loan from the Consortium, for the reformation of the currency system. The banks have already communicated with London and Tokio on the matter. The salt revenue surplus will be the security and the loan will be utilized for the unification of notes and currency. The question of the adoption of a gold standard has been dropped, on account of the unfavorable exchange. If this loan is successful, the so-called reorganization loan will be cancelled.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs refuses to endorse the regulations drafted by the Ministry of Interior for the recruiting of Chinese laborers by foreigners. The rules set forth very strict conditions for their employment. A heated discussion took place on the question at the Cabinet meeting on Wednesday and no decision was arrived at.

With the exception of the Dutch Minister, the envoys of the Diplomatic Corps agreed to China's action in the prohibition of the exportation of silver when the matter was unofficially communicated to the Corps by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The Office of the Superintendent of Customs at Shanghai has been instructed by the Ministry of Finance and the Revenue Council to report on the prices of all goods imported and exported between 1909 and 1913.

AUSTRALIAN MINISTRY

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Melbourne, September 19.—The Commonwealth has increased its portfolios from eight to nine, Mr. Mullen becoming Minister of Repatriation.

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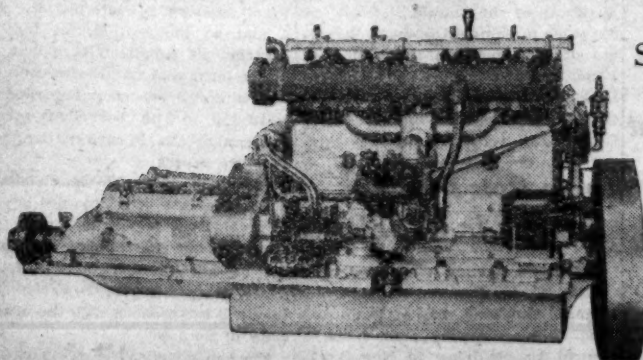
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Laying All Cards On Table Proposed As Step To Peace

First Peace Plea Made To Kaiser By Wilson-Zimmermann Suggested Playing Game Of War On Square

By James W. Gerard
CHAPTER XIII

On the Frederick VIII, on route to America, were Messrs. Herbert Swope of the New York World and William C. Bullitt of the Philadelphia Ledger, who had been spending some time in Germany. I impressed upon each of these gentlemen my fixed belief that Germany intended shortly, unless some definite move was made toward peace, to commence ruthless submarine war, and they made this view clear in the articles which they wrote for their respective newspapers. Mr. Swope's articles were immediately republished by him in a book called "Inside the German Empire." In Mr. Swope's book, on page 94, he says:

"The campaign for the ruthless U-boat warfare is regarded by one man in this country, who speaks with the highest German authority, as being in the nature of a threat intended to accelerate and force upon us a movement toward peace. Ambassador Gerard had his attention drawn to this just before he left Berlin, but he declined to accept the interpretation."

On page 88 Mr. Swope writes: "Our embassy in Berlin expected just such a demonstration as was given by the U-53 in October, when she sank six vessels off Nantucket, as a lesson of what Germany could do in our waters if war came."

On page 74 he says further: "Throughout Germany the objection for the resumption of ruthless U-boat warfare of the Lusitania type grows stronger day by day. The Chancellor is holding out against it, but how long he can restrain it no one can say. I left Germany convinced that only peace could prevent its resumption. And the same opinion is held by every German with whom I spoke, and it is held also by Ambassador Gerard. The possibility was so menacing that the principal cause of the Ambassador's return in October was that he might report to Washington. The point was set out in press dispatches at the time."

Herbert Swope's Book
I wrote a preface to Mr. Swope's book for the express purpose of in this way informing the American public that I believed that Germany intended at an early date to resume the ruthless U-boat warfare.

Our trip home on the Frederick VIII was without incident, except for the fact that on the eighth day of October Swope came to the door of my stateroom about 12 o'clock at night and informed me that the captain had asked that he tell me the wireless had brought the news that German submarines were operating directly ahead of us and had just sunk six ships in the neighborhood of Nantucket. I imagine that the captain slightly changed the course of our ship, but next day the odor of burning oil was quite noticeable for hours.

These Danish ships in making the trip from Copenhagen to New York were compelled to put in at the port of Kirkwall in the Orkney Islands, north of Scotland, where the ship was searched by the British authorities. On the occasion of our visit to Kirkwall, during this trip, a Swede, who had been so foolish as to make a sketch of the harbor and defenses of Kirkwall from the top deck of the Frederick VIII, was taken off the boat by the British. The British had very cleverly spotted him doing this from the shore or from a neighboring boat, through a telescope.

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Captain Thomsen, of the Frederick VIII, which ship carried us to America and back to Copenhagen, gave to all of his passengers a feeling of confidence on the somewhat perilous voyage in those dangerous waters.

When I reached America, on October 10, I was given a most flattering reception and the freedom of the city of New York. Within a few days after my arrival the President sent for me to visit him at Shadow Lawn, Long Branch, and I was with him for over four hours and a quarter in our first conference. I saw him, of course, after the election, before returning to Germany, and, in fact, sailed on the fourth of December at his special request.

Wilson Wants Peace
Before I left I was impressed with the idea that he desired above all things both to keep and to make peace. Of course, this question of making peace is a very delicate one. A direct offer on our part might have subjected us to the same treatment which we gave Great Britain during our Civil War, when Great Britain made overtures looking toward the establishment of peace and the North

dictated by his enemies in Berlin, and had given place to Zimmermann.

I remained a day in Copenhagen in order to arrange for the transportation to Germany of the three tons of food which I had brought from New York and also in order to lunch with Count Rantzau, the German minister, a most able diplomat.

Praise For Grew
Therefore, the President's peace note arrived in Berlin just ahead of me and was delivered by Mr. Grew a few hours before my arrival. Joseph C. Grew of Boston was next in command during all my stay in Berlin. He most ably carried on the work of the embassy during my absence on the trip to America in the autumn of 1916 and at all times was of the greatest assistance to me. I hope to see him go far in his career.

The note was dated December 18, 1916, and was addressed by the Secretary of State to the American Ambassadors at the capitals of the belligerent powers. It commenced as follows:

"The President directs me to send you the following communication to be presented immediately to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Government to which you are accredited."

"The President of the United States has instructed me to suggest to the Government (addressed) a course of action in regard to the present war which he hopes that the Government will take under consideration as suggested in the most friendly spirit, etc."

In the note which was sent to the Central Powers it was stated: "The suggestion which I am instructed to make, the President has long had in mind to offer. He is somewhat embarrassed to offer it at this particular time because it may now seem to have been prompted by a desire to play a part in connection with the recent overtures of the Central Powers."

Chancellor's Address
Of course, the President thus referred to the address made by Bethmann-Hollweg in the Reichstag in December in which, after reviewing generally the military situation, the Chancellor said:

"In a deep moral and religious sense of duty toward this nation, and beyond it toward humanity, the Emperor now considers that the moment has come for official action toward peace. His Majesty, therefore, in complete harmony and in common with our Allies, decided to propose to the hostile powers to enter peace negotiations."

And the Chancellor continued, saying that a note to this effect had been transmitted that morning to all hostile powers through the representatives of these powers to whom the interests and rights of Germany in the enemy States had been entrusted and that, therefore, the representatives of Spain, the United States and Switzerland had been asked to forward the note.

Coincidentally with this speech of the Chancellor's, which was December 12, 1916, the Emperor sent a message to the commanding generals reading as follows:

"Soldiers! In agreement with the sovereigns of my allies, and with the consciousness of victory, I have made an offer of peace to the enemy. Whether it will be accepted is still uncertain. Until that moment arrives you will fight on."

I return to the President's note.

The President's Note
The President suggested that early occasion be sought to call out from all the nations now at war an avowal of their respective views as to the terms upon which the war might be concluded, and the arrangements which would be deemed satisfactory as a guarantee against its renewal.

He called the attention of the world to the fact that, according to the statements of the statesmen of the belligerent powers, the objects which all sides had in mind seemed to be the same. And the President finally said that he was not proposing peace or even offering mediation, but merely proposing that soundings be taken in order that all nations might know how near the haven of

peace might be for which all mankind longed.

Shortly after the publication of this note Secretary Lansing gave an interview to the representatives of the American press in which he stated that America was very near war. This interview he later explained.

As soon as possible after my return to Berlin I had interviews with Zimmermann and the Chancellor. Zimmermann said that we were such personal friends that he was sure that we could continue the work as we had in the past in a frank and open manner, putting all the cards upon the table and working together in the interests of peace. I, of course, agreed to this and it seemed, on the surface, as if everything would go smoothly.

Marina Torpedoed
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The Chancellor and the Foreign Office, however, through sheer weakness, did nothing to prevent the insults to our flag and President perpetrated by the League of Truth, although both under the law and the regulations of the State of Siege this gang could not operate

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On my return from America to Berlin everyone in official life, the Chancellor, Zimmermann, Von Stumm, who succeeded Zimmermann; Von der Busche, formerly German Minister in the Argentine, who had equal rank with Stumm in the Foreign Office, all without exception and in the most convincing language assured me that cause like that of the Marina, for example, were only accidents, and that there was every desire on the part of Germany to maintain the pledges given in the Sussex note.

And the great question to be solved was whether the Germans, in making their offers of peace, in begging me to go to America to talk peace to the President, were sincerely anxious for peace, or were only making these general offers of peace in order to

excuse in the eyes of the world a resumption of ruthless submarine warfare and to win to their side public opinion in the United States, in case such warfare should be resumed.

Had the decision rested with the Chancellor and with the Foreign Office, instead of with the military, I am sure that the decision would have been against the resumption of this ruthless war.

But Germany is not ruled in wartime by the civilian power. Hindenburg at the time I left for America was at the head of the general staff, and Ludendorff, who had been chief of staff, had been made the quartermaster general in order that he might follow Hindenburg to General Headquarters.

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WEST 1211
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The
"Three Castles"
VIRGINIA
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The Cigarette with the Pedigree



Facsimile of letter from George Washington
November 25th 1755
W.D. & H.O. WILLS, BRISTOL & LONDON, ENGLAND

(This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Company, Ltd.)

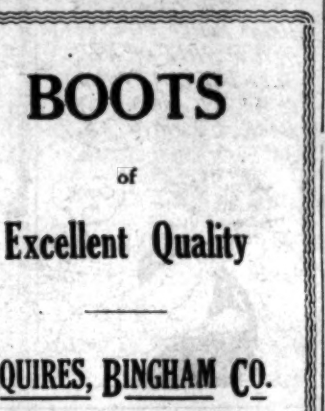
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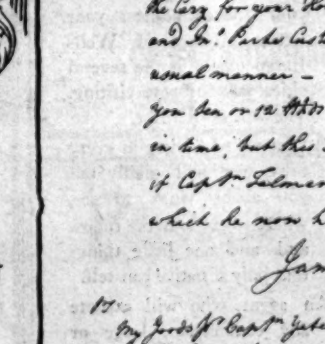


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—Music	—Acting
—Painting	—Drama
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Laying All Cards
On The Table

(Continued from Page 3)

general living in retirement at Hanover. Because he had for years specialized in the study of this region, he was suddenly called to the command of the German army which was opposing the Russian invasions. Ludendorff, who had been colonel of a regiment at the attack on Ypres, was sent with him as his chief of staff. The success of Hindenburg in his campaign is too well known to require recapitulation here. He became the popular idol of Germany, the one general-in fact, the one man whom the people felt that they could follow. But shortly before my trip to America an idea was creeping through the mind of the German people leading them to believe that Hindenburg was but the front and that the brains of the combination had been furnished by Ludendorff. Many Germans in a position to know told me that the real dictator of Germany was Ludendorff.

My trip to America was made principally at the instance of Von Jagow and the Chancellor, and in my farewell talk with the Chancellor a few days before leaving I asked if it could not be arranged, since he was always saying that the civilian power was inferior to that of the military, that I should see Hindenburg and Ludendorff before I left. This proposed meeting he either could not or would not arrange. Shortly after my return I again asked the Chancellor whether I could see, if not the Emperor, at least Hindenburg or Ludendorff, who the Chancellor himself said, were the leaders of the military, and, therefore, the leaders of Germany. Again I was put off.

Submarine War Threats

In the meantime, and in spite of the official assurance given to me, certain men in Germany in a position to know warned me that the Government intended to resume ruthless submarine war. Ludendorff, they said, had declared in favor of this war, and, according to them, that meant its adoption.

At first I thought that Germany would approach the resumption of ruthless submarine war via the armed merchantman issue.

The case of the Yarrowdale prisoners seemed to bear out this theory.

A German raider captured and sunk a number of enemy vessels and sent the Yarrowdale, one of the captured boats, with a prize crew to Swinemunde. On board, held as prisoners, were a number of the crews of the captured vessels, and among those men I learned, under the rose, were some Americans. The arrival of the Yarrowdale was kept secret for some time, but, so soon as I received information of its arrival, I sent note after note to the Foreign Office demanding to know whether there were any Americans among the prisoner crews.

For a long time I received no answer, but finally Germany admitted what I knew already, viz: that Americans taken with the crews of captured ships were held as prisoners of war, the theory of the Germans being that all employed on armed enemy merchant ships were enemy combatants. I supposed that possibly Germany might therefore approach the submarine controversy by this route and claim that armed merchantmen were liable to be sunk without notice.

Yarrowdale Prisoners

Instructed by the State Department, I demanded the immediate release of the Yarrowdale prisoners. This was accorded by Germany, but after the breaking of relations the prisoners were held back and it was not until after we left Germany that they were released.

I asked permission to visit these prisoners, and sent Mr. Ayrault and Mr. Osborne to the place where I knew they were interned. The permission to visit them arrived, but on the same day orders were given to remove the prisoners to other camps. Mr. Osborne and Mr. Ayrault, however, being on the ground, saw the prisoners before their removal and reported on their condition.

On January 6 the American Association of Commerce and Trade gave me a dinner at the Hotel Adlon. This was made the occasion of a sort of German-American love feast. Zimmermann, although he had to go early in the evening to meet the Foreign Minister of Austria-Hungary, was present; Helfferich, Vice-Chancellor and Secretary of the Interior; Doctor Solf, the Colonial Minister; Sydow, Minister of Commerce; Dornburg, Von Guinper, of the Deutsche Bank; Gutmann, of the Dresdner Bank; Under Secretary of the Foreign Office; the Mayor and the Police President of Berlin; the president of the Berlin Chamber of Commerce; Under Secretary of Stumm, of the Foreign Office, and many others of that office; Under Secretary Richter, of the Interior Department; Lieutenant Colonel Doeufelmoser, of the General Staff, the editors and proprietors of the principal newspapers in Berlin; Count Montgelas, who had charge of American affairs in the Foreign Office; naval officers like Captain Lams; the American correspondent in Germany and Prince Liebenberg rubbing shoulders with the brewers, George Ehret and Krueger, of New York and Newark. There were literary lights like Ludwig Fulda, Captain Persius, Prof. Hans Delbrueck, Doctor Paasche, Vice President of the Reichstag, and many others equally celebrated as the ones that I have named.

German-American Love Feast
Speeches were made by Mr. Wolf, president of the American Association of Commerce and Trade; Helfferich, Zimmermann, Von Guinper and by me. A tone of the greatest friendliness prevailed. Zimmermann referred to our personal friendship and said that he was sure that we should be able to manage everything together. Helfferich in his speech said that, by learning German and studying the life of the German people, was one of the few diplomats who had come to Germany who had learned something of the real life and psychology of the Germans. Von Guinper made a speech in English that would have done credit to any American after-dinner speaker, and in my short address, I said that the relations between the two countries had never been better, and, so long as my personal friends, like Zimmermann and other members of the Government, whom I named, were in office, that I was sure the good relations between the two countries would be maintained. I spoke, also, of the sums of money that I had brought back with me for the benefit of the widows and orphans of Germany.

The majority of the German newspapers spoke in a very kindly way about this dinner and about what was said at it. Of course, they all took what I said as an expression of friendliness, and only Reventlow claimed that by referring to the

Joys and Grooms By Tom Powers



members of the Government I was

interfering in the internal affairs of

Germany. The speeches, and, in fact,

this dinner, constituted a last des-

perate attempt to preserve friendly

relations. Both the reasonable men

present and I knew almost to a cer-

tainly that return to ruthless subma-

rine war had been decided on, and

that only some lucky chance could

prevent the military, backed by the

made public opinion, from insisting

on a defiance of international law and

the laws of humanity.

The day after the dinner the Chan-

cellor sent for me and expressed

approval of what I had said; he

thanked me for it, and on the surface

it seemed as if everything was "merry

as a marriage bell." Unfortunately,

I am afraid that all this was only on

the surface, and, perhaps, the orders

to the submarine commanders to re-

sume ruthless war had been given

on the day preceding this love

feast.

The Germans believed that Presi-

dent Wilson had been elected with

a mandate to keep out of war at any

cost, and that America could be in-

sulted, flouted and humiliated with

impunity.

Even before this dinner we had

begun to get rumors of the resump-

tion of ruthless submarine war. Within

a few days I was cabling to the

department information based,

not upon absolute facts, but upon

reports which seemed reliable and

which had been collected through the

able efforts of our very capable naval

attaché, Commander Gherardi.

And this information was confirmed

by the hints given to me by

various influential Germans.

Again and again, after January 6,

I was assured by Zimmermann and

others in the Foreign Office that no-

thing of the kind was contemplated.

Now, were the German moves in

the direction of peace saviors or not?

(To Be Continued)

NO U. S. GRAIN TO HOLLAND

New York, September 4.—The ex-

port board has refused Holland's re-

quest to be allowed to import Ameri-

can grain.

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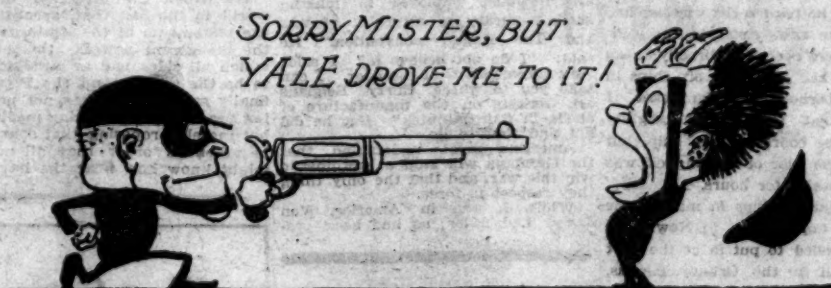
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night latches, door closers padlocks, and house hardware.

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AGENTS

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Shanghai



News Briefs

Among recent arrivals from the North is Mrs. W. J. Cannon who, with her young son, has been spending the summer at Peitaiho, and has come to Shanghai to join her husband. Mr. Cannon was for a number of years private secretary to the American Minister at Peking, but more recently was assigned to the Legation as Vice-Consul, from which post he resigned some months ago. He is now engaged in the lumber business in Shanghai with the China Import and Export Lumber Company, Limited.

Small enemy merchant steamers are still seen at large in Woosung and Chefoo waters, according to information received from the Ministry of Communications by the local Defence Commissioner, General Lu Yung-shan. Commissioner Lu, besides sending inspectors to Woosung to watch the possible appearance of these ships, has instructed the new Superintendent of Customs, Mr. Feng Kuo-han, to investigate the names and tonnage of the vessels and has ordered their seizure by the naval and river police authorities.

A charge of assault and battery against the Nantao Chief of Police, Hsu Kuo-liang, has been brought by Chang Hai-ying, teacher at a grammar school in Nantao, at the yamen of the Kiangsu Tuchen, Li Shen, in Nanjing. It is alleged that Chang is a neighbor of Hsu and a dispute between the servants of the two families led to the arrest of the teacher and the subsequent assault.

Permission has been given by President Feng to Mr. S. K. Chen, secretary of the Foreign Commissioner, Mr. Kwan Chung, senior magistrate of the Mixed Court and Mr. Yang Yen-see, interpreter to the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, to wear medals bestowed upon them by the Emperor of Russia recently.

Mr. V. Grosse, Consul-General for Russia, has resumed his office, following leave of absence from Shanghai.

The Chinese Post Office, in a notice to the public, stated that the routes between China and Germany, Austria-Hungary and Turkey are now disconnected and mails to these countries will not be handled by the office.

The birthday of Tuchen Li falls on the 20th of this month. General Lu, Taoyin Wang Kung-ting, Chief of Police Hsu Kuo-liang and Mayor Shen Pao-chang will personally go up to Nanking to offer their congratulations.

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Godfrey have returned from Japan by the s.s. Korea Maru.

The Commercial Pacific Cable Company notifies senders of cablegrams to America, that from October 1, charges will be collected at the rate of 0.25 Mex. equal to France 1.00.

The local branch of the International Banking Corporation has received the following cable from their Head Office, New York: "International Banking Corporation declared a dividend of U.S. \$3 per share payable October 1 added undivided Profit and Loss U.S. \$339,554.03."

Messrs. R. N. Truman and Co., the Secretaries and Managers of the Anglo-Dutch (Java) Plantations, Limited, announce that at a meeting of the Board of Directors held yesterday, it was resolved to recommend the payment of an interim dividend of 25 Candareens per share to shareholders on record on October 3, 1917.

OTHER ORGANS AFFECTED

Decaying and distorted teeth permit cavities and crevices, favoring the retention of food debris, in which the most malignant micro-organisms develop undisturbed, and, having a direct and inviting entrance to the stomach and intestines, cause slow bacterial poisoning, infecting the system generally and the vulnerable organs particularly.

Irritation produced by diseased teeth and gums is frequently the origin of many reflex and obscure nerve disturbances. Affections of the eyes and ears have also been traced to irritations and infections resulting from diseased and misplaced teeth and unhealthy gums. Headache, neuralgia in all parts of the body, and especially in the face, and some forms of insanity have been traced to conditions associated with diseased teeth. Teeth have three principal functions:

1. To thoroughly masticate the food.
2. To preserve the contour of the face.
3. To assist articulation of sound.

KEEP YOUR TEETH IN ORDER

Call immediately at
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134 Nanking Road, Shanghai.

'Our Day' Appeal

Shanghai British Red Cross workers are preparing for "Our Day," the date of which has been settled as October 18. Circulars have already been sent out, which state:

"We appeal for subscriptions for the work of the British Red Cross Society, with that of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem. The work of this Society now costs about 150,000 a week, or 15 a minute and increases rather than diminishes. It is carried on in Britain and in every theater of the war; it helps troops from every part of the Empire.

"It is done with the full approval of the Admiralty and the War Office and in cordial co-operation with the medical services. The home administration and management expenses (excluding hospitals) for the year ending October 20, 1916, represent 2.92 per cent of the total expenditure, or 7d. in the £."

The appeal is signed by: Sir E. H. Fraser (Patriotic League), chairman; Sir H. W. de Sausmarez (St. George's Society); Mr. John Johnston (British Chamber of Commerce); Mr. H. Phillips (H. M. Consul); Dr. W. Hopkyn Rees (St. David's Society); Mr. H. G. Simms (St. Patrick's Society); Mr. A. Stephen (China Association); Mr. G. Wallace (St. Andrew's Society); Mr. G. B. Wingrove (Shanghai Freemasons); Mr. Campbell Henderson (Overseas Club), hon. secretary and Mr. Skinner Turner, hon. treasurer.

By the appeal last year, Shanghai was able to remit £1,500 and it is hoped to do even better this time. To further aid the funds, arrangements have been made with Messrs. L. Moore and Co., Ltd., to auction, free of all charges, any articles sent to them, the proceeds to be devoted to "Our Day" Fund. Practically nothing is considered unsaleable. The date of the auction will be about the middle of October, but the auctioneers have undertaken to receive articles at any time between now and then.

Big League Baseball

Standings, August 25

American League			
	W.	L.	Pct.
Chicago	75	46	.620
Boston	71	46	.607
Cleveland	67	56	.545
Detroit	62	58	.517
New York	55	60	.478
Washington	54	62	.466
St. Louis	46	74	.383
Philadelphia	43	71	.377
National League			
	W.	L.	Pct.
New York	73	40	.643
Philadelphia	62	48	.564
St. Louis	62	55	.530
Chicago	61	58	.513
Cincinnati	63	60	.512
Brooklyn	54	59	.478
Boston	48	61	.440
Pittsburgh	37	78	.322

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SPORTS

Latest News of Athletic World

GOSSIP

Shooting

The Archery Cup

Fifty-four entries were received for this competition, forty-nine competed, six were absent. The following are the scores which were made in the competition on Wednesday, Sept. 19. Those who shot in the morning had fine weather in their favor, though the wind, which fluctuated greatly in direction, came in gusts, but in the afternoon conditions were much worse; the "fish tail" wind was tricky and very bad light. The scores of 98 made by Lancaster and Rose are therefore very creditable. The latter lost in the count out, B. Y. Woo of the Chinese Co. and Hykes of the American Co. were tied for the third place with scores of 86 each; the latter lost in the count out. Scores:

	200	500	600	Total
W. O. Lancaster	32	33	33	98
W. T. Rose	33	33	32	98
B. Y. Woo	31	31	34	96
R. Hykes	32	32	32	96
B. S. Chapman	30	32	33	95
O. L. Ibert	31	32	31	94
W. J. Terrill	28	32	33	93
A. C. Crighton	33	31	29	93
A. C. Davis	31	31	30	92
T. C. Britton	31	32	29	92
W. B. Sauer	30	31	30	91
A. M. Colaco	32	30	29	91
J. E. Cameron	27	32	31	90
W. J. Monk	29	33	27	89
C. E. M. Thomson	28	30	30	88
H. Kodaira	26	30	31	87
C. Rutherford	28	29	30	87
K. McKelvie	28	27	30	85
F. Bonichi	29	27	29	85
E. C. Featherston	29	27	29	85
J. M. Diniz	28	30	27	85
S. B. Stevenson	24	30	29	83
R. P. Roberts	27	30	26	83
L. N. E. Ryan	31	29	27	87
J. Johanson	28	29	25	82
N. Mathieson	27	29	25	81
E. O. Wilson	31	28	22	81
A. F. Diniz	27	29	25	79
J. F. Evans	28	29	22	79
L. Nellenman	28	29	22	79
J. H. Tait	24	28	25	77
T. Spring	27	29	21	77
H. W. Lambert	27	24	24	75
G. Y. Woo	28	24	23	75
L. R. Whelan	21	28	25	74
Melville	28	22	24	74
F. E. Hodges	25	21	27	73
A. F. Gomes	23	18	32	73
William Hu	28	24	19	66
G. F. Ashley	28	32	29	61
S. Gidley	21	17	31	59
F. W. Snap	21	20	15	56
H. Robertson	20	15	14	49
A. J. Heal	19	14	0	42
Absent: Fairbairn, F. Gates, E. K. Howe, G. H. A. Snow, and W. G. Smith.				

Retired: Macbeth, Sinclair, L. J. Hughes, A. Cheetham, and Rodger. The results of the monthly competition for "H" Company, British S.V.C., Tuesday, practices 4, 5, and 6 of the Musketry Course being fired, were as follows:

	Total	H. Cap.	Nett.
Sgt. Evans	41	7 1/2	33 1/2
Cpl. Lambert	42	12 3/4	36 3/4
Pte. Nellenman	42	12 3/4	36 3/4

* Second win. Future handicap 10 per cent.

"A" Class.			
	Total.	H'cap.	Nett.
Sgt. Evans	41	7 1/4	38 1/4
Cpl. Lambert	42	12 1/4	36 1/4
Pte. Nellenman	42	12 1/4	36 1/4
* Second win. Future handicap 10 per cent.			
"B" Class.			
Pte. Cheetham	33	7 1/4	30 1/4
Cpl. Heal	33	7 1/4	30 1/4
Pte. Taylor	27	—	27
* Second win. Future handicap 10 per cent.			
† Tie counted out.			
"C" Class.			
Cpl. Kilner	27	—	27

* Second win. Future handicap 10 per cent.

† Tie counted out.

	"C" Class.
L.-Cpl. Kilner	27

Pte. Duddridge 22 — 22
L.-Cpl. Gange 20 — 20
No competition. Highest score less than 50 per cent H.P.S.
Shanghai Scottish, S.V.C.

The following are the results of the September monthly Cup Competition of the Shanghai Scottish, S.V.C., held last Sunday morning:

"A" Class.
Cpl. K. McKelvie... 12 15 27 7 1/2 25 1/2
Pte. F. B. Walker... 12 9 21 — 21
Pte. P. G. Tate... 9 11 20 7 1/2 18 1/2
* Wins cup outright, also winner of spoon. Future handicap 8.50%.

"B" Class.
Piper J. W. Welber 9 7 15 — 15
L.-C. P. Campbell... 5 11 14 — 14
Pte. T. G. Smeaton... 9 3 12 — 12
* First leg on cup and winner of spoon. Future handicap 4.25%.

"C" Class.
L.-C. S. Butler... 12 19 — 19
Pte. Jas. Law... 9 4 13 — 13
Pte. G. S. Scott... 3 9 12 — 12
* Winner of spoon.

Cricket

The Shanghai Cricket Club 2nd eleven plays the Public School Old Boys on the former's grounds tomorrow, the game starting at 1.45 p.m. sharp. The S. C. C. team will include: E. G. Barnes, C. Butland, C. S. Cheetham, W. C. Foster (Capt.), A. H. Leslie, H. Middleton, E. G. Norman, G. C. Ross, C. E. M. Thomson, H. S. Wavell and W. J. Monk.

Sports Correspondence

Carpenter

Sporting Editor, THE CHINA PRESS
Dear Sir—Can you answer the following question in your tomorrow's issue of THE CHINA PRESS: Has Carpenter, the French pugilist, ever visited America and, if so, has he ever had a contest there?

Thanking you for your courtesy in answering this question.
Yours Truly,
V. H. B.

Answer: The World Almanac prize ring records for the last five years contain no mention of Carpenter appearing in America, and these records are very accurate. Further, we do not recall his having visited America at any other time, although such a visit has been frequently broached.

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WEATHER

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gradually freshening in the central
and Southern districts. Variable
breezes in the North.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, SEPTEMBER 21, 1917.

Germany Must Give Hostages

KEN interest will be evinced throughout the world, and no doubt especially in Germany, in the speeches delivered at Atlantic City by Mr. Baker, the American Secretary of War and Mr. Lane, the American Secretary of the Interior, both members of President Wilson's Cabinet. Reuter's of yesterday brings an all too brief report of the speeches. In fact Reuter's merely says that they announced America's determination to fight until Germany is "compelled to give hostages to keep the peace."

This authoritative announcement of America's high resolve is of vast interest and we regret Reuter's hasn't favored us with more details. Turning to Webster's Dictionary we find the word "hostage" defined as follows:

"A person given as a pledge or security for the performance of the conditions of a treaty or stipulation of any kind, on the performance of which the person is to be released."

The Encyclopedia Britannica says: "The practice of taking hostages is very ancient, and has been used constantly in negotiations with conquered nations, and in cases, such as surrenders, armistices and the like, where the two belligerents depended for its proper carrying out on each other's good faith. The Romans were accustomed to take the sons of tributary princes and educate them at Rome, thus holding a security for the continued loyalty of the conquered nation and also instilling a possible future ruler with the ideas of Roman civilization. This practice was also adopted in the early period of the British occupation of India and by France in her relations with the Arab tribes in North Africa."

The practice also has been adopted by Germany in modern times and has been used extensively during this war both in Belgium and France, in fact it has been used by the Germans in practically every conquered town both in this war and in the war of 1870.

In the absence of further details we can only guess at the names of the hostages sitting about in the mind of the American government, but they probably include the Kaiser and Crown Prince of Germany, von Hindenburg, von Tirpitz, and, just to bring it up to date and make a full hand, von Luxburg.

Lincoln's Terms of Peace

(New York Times)

PEACE agitators were as numerous in the War of Secession as today. The supporters of the Union generally described them as Copperheads. There were, however, some loyal but mistaken Union men who kept bothering President Lincoln, from the best of motives, and begging him at least to consent to a conference with representatives of President Davis, so as to arrive at a basis for terms. The President was too clear-sighted not to see that such a conference was certain to do harm and not good, and he took the same view of all proposals for negotiations or attempts of any kind to find out what the Confederates would accept in the way of compromise. But in 1864 the efforts of these busybodies had grown to a size that made it advisable for Lincoln to take official notice of their arguments, which he did in his annual message to Congress.

First demonstrating that the national resources were "inexhaustible" and that the public purpose to maintain the Union was "unchanged," he said:

"The manner of continuing the effort remains to choose. On careful consideration of all the evidence accessible, it seems to me that no attempt at negotiation with the insurgent leader could result in any good. He would accept nothing short of severance of the Union—precisely what we will not and cannot give. Between him and us the issue is distinct, simple, and inflexible. It is an issue which can only be tried by war, and decided

by victory. If we yield, we are beaten; if the Southern people fall him, he is beaten. Either way it would be the victory and defeat following war. . . . They can at any moment have peace simply by laying down their arms and submitting to the national authority.

The war will cease on the part of the Government whenever it shall have ceased on the part of those who began it."

Again the issue is distinct, simple, and inflexible. Again it can only be tried by war, and decided by victory. The side which yields, now as then, is beaten. The invaders of the world can have peace at any moment by ceasing the war which they began. Our terms of peace are Lincoln's.

Correspondence

Optimistic Chinese Cotton Expert

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Dear Sir,—Coming back from Li Yung Cotton Mill of Kiangyng, I learned from your issue of Sept. 18 the news that "American Cotton proves failure on Shanghai soils" from Mr. E. Wilder's experiment and, in your issue of Sept. 18, I read the correspondence of Mr. A. B. Rosenfeld the necessity of a period of time on fertilizer experiment, etc., both of which articles interested me to a great extent.

It may not be out of place here for me to say that I spent my last year in Texas A. and M. College and got field experience from Mr. H. H. Johnson who is now under our Government employment. This is the third year in which I have run my cotton experiment station which contains 70 mow of land, entirely devoted to American varieties, and is about one mile from the corner of Lay and Ward Roads. Though I cannot be considered as an expert on cotton, yet I may fairly claim that I do have a little knowledge and experience of this particular plant.

Within the last three years, I have been trying to find out why American seeds are considered to be unsuitable to Chinese soils, especially Shanghai soils. At last I found 6 main factors each of which may cause a failure to cotton experiment and these I enumerate as follows:

1. Seeds from hotter and drier places than Shanghai, to say generally, from Texas or Oklahoma.
2. Seeds of late varieties.
3. Too late planting.
4. Too crowded planting.
5. Land not fertile enough.
6. Land not well drained.

With regard to the fertilizer experiment, I will quote a statement from Dr. Lucius L. Van Seyke, "Fertilizers and Crop." Pages 416, which is clear and self-explanatory: "When such experiments are carried on for long periods of time in a systematic way by skilled investigators and the results checked by all possible precautions, useful results are obtained. Such experiments carried on for a single season may be wholly misleading, especially if some abnormal weather conditions happen to be present."

Though we can hardly run an experiment so long as the Rothamsted station of England did which grew a single crop continuously for 5 or 6 decades, we should run it at least 10 years; else the would-be result, the data, and so forth are hardly dependable.

Mr. H. H. Johnson wrote to me on Sept. 5 saying: "The more I see the more I firmly believe that American varieties of cotton can be grown very successfully under Chinese conditions. This Ministry now has a small field of cotton growing in the Zoological Gardens near Peking which will average from 25 to 30 bolls per stalk which, I think, are enough advanced to open, in spite of the fact that it is a long staple variety grown in a locality where the season is extremely short. If this work had been conducted with a short staple which was early maturing, the result would have been better".....

I am of an opinion that American varieties of cotton can be successfully grown on Chinese soils if the experimenters take necessary precautions and I also earnestly hope that experimenters may not easily get disappointed after only a few trials. Thanking you the space for this letter. Yours truly,

H. Y. Mohr.

Shanghai, Sept. 20, 1917.

More About Local Cotton Culture

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Dear Sir,—Though my knowledge of Mr. Wilder's qualifications as a "Cotton Expert" may be limited, his letter in yesterday's CHINA PRESS leads me to believe he flatters himself greatly.

Mr. Wilder's remark relative to using fertilizer on a North Siberian soil forcibly illustrates my contention, namely that a "real" Cotton Expert should be looked for; one has only to consider that the Cotton States of America are between latitudes 29° and 37° and that the latitude of this vicinity is 31°14', and climatic conditions here are very similar to those of many of the Cotton States. I reiterate therefore that the cotton growing public and others concerned of Shanghai should not accept opinions of "Self-Constituted Experts" but that a qualified cotton expert should be consulted, and this, as far as I am concerned, closes the argument. Yours truly,

A. B. Rosenfeld

Concrete Ships Have Virtues
Not Found In Steel And WoodUnited States Government Considering Building Ships Of
Stone—Norway And Germany Have Already Done So

The shipping problem is the most serious problem facing the Allies today. Their war may be won or lost on the sea. The following article from The Annalist outlines a possibility in ship construction—the concrete ship—which may be just the means needed to set at naught the menace of the submarine.

There is under construction at the Bureau of Standards in Washington a nine-foot model of an ocean-going ship made of concrete. It is being made at the request of the United States Emergency Fleet Corporation to test the virtue of the claims of engineers that a seaworthy ship may be built of concrete; that it can be constructed more cheaply, and that it will weigh less than a wooden ship of the same tonnage. The Fleet Corporation also has its eyes on a 5,000-ton vessel that is being constructed of concrete in San Francisco. This vessel, ordered by the Standard Oil Company, has been taken over by the Government, and will be tested in actual operation as soon as it is ready.

Since the Government started on its project of building a war merchant marine most of the public discussion has been of steel and wooden ships, but at the same time engineers who believe in the adaptability of reinforced concrete to marine uses have urged that the builders of the merchant fleet consider the building of concrete ships. They have argued that while there is a scarcity of steel and of wood, the supply of concrete is unlimited. Shorn of technicalities, the arguments presented for the concrete ship are these:

Advantages Of Concrete

Concrete ships are fireproof; wood-boring worms cannot attack the hull; they require practically no maintenance; construction methods are economical and the cost is low; they can be built quickly, and will neither tear nor rust; they will withstand very rough usage; materials for construction may be obtained anywhere at very low cost; because of the smooth surface and absence of angular projections skin friction is greatly reduced; they may be floated before completion, and are lighter than wooden ships of the same size.

Two methods have been suggested for the building of concrete ships. One is the old method of molds; the other is the newer method of the concrete gun, by which plastic concrete is sprayed against a fixed surface until the required thickness is obtained and the outer surface then ground smooth. Most of the engineers who have given study to the problem believe that a lighter, stronger ship could be built by the use of steel reinforcement. In the case of the San Francisco ship, which is being molded under the direction of Allan MacDonald, a well-known marine engineer of San Francisco, it is said that the weight of the steel reinforcement is not greater than the weights of the bolts and rivets that would be used in the building of a wooden ship of the same size, or something more than 300 feet in length.

T. Kennard Thompson, a New York engineer, is one of the advocates of concrete ships. He says that vessels with concrete hulls are feasible and practicable.

"Ocean steamships of concrete would prove to be the best medium in creating tonnage quickly to carry foodstuffs to the Allies," he said recently. "My plans call for a concrete vessel reinforced with steel. The hulls would be four inches thick, whereas steel hulls are only a quarter to a half an inch thick. But the added weight would not be a serious factor."

One ship every 90 days. Another New York engineer, who was formerly connected with the Shipping Board, has planned the construction of concrete ships by a New York corporation. Mr. Clark would have a steel framework with heavy wire netting covering it. Concrete would be applied to this much as in ordinary concrete construction. He has estimated that a ship could be turned out every ninety days. The construction of such a ship, he believes, would call for the employment of much less skilled labor than the building of a steel or wooden craft.

What is said to have been the first concrete boat ever built was a row-boat constructed by M. Lambot of Carcass, France in 1849. This boat was exhibited at a World's Fair in Paris in 1855 and is said to be still in use. He made his rowboat of a steel frame with concrete covering, and besides making the first concrete boat, he made the first use of reinforced concrete.

There is in active service a Norwegian concrete ship of 3,000 tons. That the Norwegians, who have lost many ships by the Germans' U-boat warfare, have turned extensively to the building of concrete ships is evidenced by an advertisement which appeared early this year in the Norwegian Shipping Gazette. Its translation reads as follows:

Fougnier's Steel Concrete Ship-building Company. Lighters of steel concrete 100 tons dead weight can be delivered in from six to eight weeks. Seaworthy motor ships about

200 tons dead weight can be delivered in from three to four months. Larger lighters and motor ships up to 3,000 and 4,000 tons dead weight for delivery the first half of next year. Building of floating dry docks can be contracted for the latter half of 1917.

In June last Motorship published the following: "There is due for delivery in July the first large motor ship of ferro-concrete construction, which now is on order for the Sydvaranger Mine Company of Norway, and which will be used for carrying iron ore across the North Sea. She is of 3,000 tons and is being equipped with two direct-reversible Polar-Diesel engines each of 300 h.p. Her builders are the Fougnier's Steel-concrete Shipbuilding Company of Moss, Norway, which will build semi-concrete hulls up to 5,000 tons per ship."

Launched Upside Down

Last month Jens Hauland, Vice-President of another Norwegian Company, was in this country exhibiting a model of a ship he planned to build. The model was turned over to the Bureau of Standards. An interesting feature of this boat is that the vessel would be built bottom up and an internal mold. It would be launched as built and would right itself in the water. The general structure of the vessel is a series of transverse ribs, with a thin concrete shell.

In 1899 Carlo Gabellini of Rome began the construction of concrete scows. In 1905 he began the construction of barges for the use of the Italian Navy. In various other European countries, as well as in America, concrete barges have been used for the last ten years. That the Germans may be making war use of concrete boats on internal waters is indicated by the fact that as far back as 1909, much was made of a concrete freighter of some 220 tons built at Frankfurt-on-the-Main by the Allgemeine Verbandsbau-Gesellschaft. This boat was never unlaunched, but right away the German Government sent agents to other European countries where concrete boats were being used and in 1912 Johannes Luescher of Dresden built a concrete sailboat, which was the most graceful ship of the kind ever built.

There is a concrete barge in use on the Welland Canal which has been doing heavy service since 1910. In the building of the Panama Canal concrete barges were used. These barges were built for reasons strictly analogous to those which the advocates of concrete ships claim exist at this time. Steel or wood could not be procured easily at the canal, and the skilled labor was harder to get. So steel frames were made and the concrete "gunned" on them. Four larger concrete barges were built for canal use in 1914 showing that they have been a success. The Arundel Sand and Gravel Company of Baltimore has been using 500-ton concrete barges successfully for years.

Some Building Methods

Not long ago Carl Weber, a well-known concrete engineer of Chicago, invented a system of concrete ship construction in which he would use a framework covered with concrete by use of a machine similar to the concrete gun. This system eliminated form work, as the concrete matured, after a special hydration process, is simply sprayed into place. In discussing his plan, Mr. Weber said the other day that the method of using molds resulted in a clumsy craft. Of his method he said:

"The ship's hull consists of a strong framework of steel which is so designed that the combined strength and advantages of steel and concrete are fully recognized. This truss framework is erected and riveted in the ordinary manner. On the completed ship the steel frame is entirely incased in concrete, and thereby protected against rusting."

After the framing is ready it is covered with concrete of varying thickness according to the stress on that part of the ship. The walls are formed of high-grade concrete applied by compressed air and each section is independently reinforced by networks of light steel bars and wire mesh.

"All ship walls," said Mr. Weber, "all bulkheads, decks, and partitions are formed in a similar manner without the presence of any construction of connecting joints, so that the completed ship is one seamless monolithic structure."

Mr. Weber would make the concrete of Portland cement and crushed quartz, or other suitable stone material, with no larger stones than that which will pass a half-inch screen. After the last coat of concrete is applied, the outer surfaces are rubbed to a smooth finish, and the ship may be painted.

A Boston engineer has proposed a concrete ship which, he says, can defy torpedoes. In a description of his proposed ship he wrote:

My plan makes little, if any, change in the outward appearance of our modern steel ship, except that the structural part of the ship is of specially prepared emulsified concrete reinforced with a fabricated network of steel rods that binds the ship together in every part. The ship has two hulls and a double bottom.

New York Mayor's Grandfather
Prophesied This War In 1870

By Shane Leslie

The centenary of John Mitchell has just come and gone. Of all the topsturvynoms which this war has wrought, few stranger scenes have been enacted than when the grandson of John Mitchell, Irish patriot and British felon, did the honors as Mayor of New York to the visiting commissions from our allies.

John Mitchell was the most brilliant, the most downright, and yet the most dreamshot of the Irishmen of forty-eight. The terrible famine period of Irish history survives largely in the reminiscences he wrote in prison and on prison ships. His weird "Jail Journal" supplies much that is lacking in the dryer record of the time. It is filled with the hate and exultation, the defiance and despair of a strong man. If ever a writer caught the passing agony of his time it was surely John Mitchell.

The history of Ireland in the forties had many analogies with the present time—the crisis, the disaster, the abortive rebellion, the rising of Young Ireland in a forlorn attempt and the political overthrow of an old and well-tried leader. The Young Irishmen were dispersed into grave or exile. The mighty voice of O'Connell was pricked by the sting of death. The trance of famine descended upon the whole country. Mitchell had declared for armed resistance under the circumstances, and the Government sentenced him to fourteen years of transportation. From exile in Van Dieman's Land he escaped to New York. Thence forward he resumed his pen whenever liberty in any part of the world seemed to him in need of it.

Although France, in 1870-71, found few strenuous advocates in Anglo-Saxon countries, Mitchell was at hand to sound the top note of anger and warning. How clear-sighted he was is apparent in sentences which are not out of date nearly fifty years later. In The Irish Citizen for July 23, 1870, he wrote:

"Everybody is taking part in the grand struggle. We take part instantly, frankly, and zealously for France. France has here the just cause. Every one who reads the history of the false House of Hohenzollern, whether in the pages of their partisan Carlyle or anywhere else, must have got an idea of the insatiable ambition and utterly desperate treachery of that royal house. No family of professional burglars, the burglar father training up the burglar son, has ever been so unrelentingly bent upon living on the plunder of others, and coming by that plunder through all possible and conceivable lies, frauds, and violence, as this brood of Hohenzollerns."

This was written by an Irishman from New York in 1870! Statesmen might have saved themselves a great deal of trouble if they had learned the lesson Mitchell had to teach them.

"The Prussian policy," he continued, "is to prepare very actively, in secret, for some unjustifiable aggression, to affect friendship till the last moment, to employ military and engineering spies on an immense scale, to affect innocence and unconsciousness if taxed with these tricks, and at last, when the moment has arrived, to burst in with overwhelming force."

After the disaster of Sedan, he wrote:

"But the empire is not France. France is not conquered, but is now only fairly beginning the war. . . . Once more France is roused, she is full of wealth and of brave men. It is not one campaign that can conquer the great nation."

"This great war in France is at last taking more definitely its true character of a struggle between German feudalism and oligarchy on the one side and French freedom and republicanism on the other. It is the old and inevitable contest which has raged in Europe for eighty years. . . . Hereafter we can have no difficulty in defining our position with regard to the war in France. We are either for the rights and privileges of mankind or else for the feudal pretensions of an insolent monarchy and aristocracy which pretends to ignore and deny all civil rights whatsoever."

As far back as 1866, writing from Paris in The Nation, Mitchell had attacked the idea of "Pan Germanism."

"The idea that the Teutonic nationality is to be unified and bound together in one mighty mass so as to become predominant and irresistible in Europe."

Finally, in The Irish Citizen of October 1, 1870, he (Mitchell) made a far-sighted diagnosis: "Prussia cannot be England's friend. Prussia has her own aspira-

Europe, and nothing in the future can be more sure than that Prussia, if successful finally in this struggle with France, will take Belgium, and threaten from Antwerp the mouth of the Thames."

Thus he accurately prophesied the future of Europe. But, needless to say, Mitchell was not reckoned among the prophets until forty years after his death.

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If We Lived On The Moon ☉ By Garrett P. Serviss

Standing in that astonishing place on the shattered rim of the vast crater ring, or ring mountain, called "Copernicus," you might well suppose that the moon had no more wonderful spectacle to show; but in that you would be mistaken. "Copernicus" is extremely grand and imposing, but it is only a type of a great series of similar formations, extinct volcanoes they are sometimes called, which are the most characteristic features of lunar mountain scenery, and some of which are so vast that in comparison with them even "Copernicus," with its lofty ring 176 miles in circuit, falls in a secondary rank.

But to visit these scenes comfortably you would have to have some means of locomotion unknown on the earth. At first sight, remembering the lightness of everything on the moon, it might seem that an aeroplane would be just the thing. But an aeroplane cannot "aylate" without an atmosphere to react upon its spinning screw and to sustain its soaring wings.

An eagle, a bumble-bee, a fly, a mosquito, a balloon, and the most powerful aeroplane, would all lie side by side on the moon, alike helpless and unable to rise. The bird and the insects would agitate their wings in vain; not an inch could they stir, unless they brought their legs into play for jumping, and in that their success would be astonishing.

The balloon might be filled to bursting with hydrogen, but it would never quit the ground unless some giant lunarian kicked it; and the motor of the aeroplane might be driven until it sent the machine racing on its wheels at a thousand miles an hour; but, except for its mighty bounds when it hit obstacles in its path, it could not lift itself any more than a man can lift himself by his boot straps. When it struck rough country, your gravity-bound aeroplane would dash itself to pieces. There is no soaring or flying in a vacuum, although there may be very fast running, which is simply a modification and combination of falling and leaping.

I see no way out for you, then,

unless your lunarian friends could indicate, or you, remembering the kind of mother necessity is, could invent for yourself, show some method of employing electric energy in such a manner as to counteract gravity, and at the same time produce progressive motion, by means, let us imagine, of those two wonderful opposite actions of electricity—attraction and repulsion. With a lunatic machine like that you could doubtless go wherever you wished on the moon.

If you were well advised, then, after having satisfied your curiosity with the marvels of "Copernicus," you would set off in an east-northeasterly direction across the "Oceanus Procellarum" (Ocean of Storms), which has neither water nor waves nor winds, going some 500 miles, until you arrived in the neighborhood of a ring mountain, only about half as large as "Copernicus," the first sight of which, if you were travelling high enough above the lunar surface to catch sight of its central peak peering above its ring-wall, and if it were forenoon on the moon so that the sunlight fell strong upon the face of the peak, would surely make your heart beat quicker at the thought that you had discovered a mountain covered with a blanket of diamonds, or, at the very least, rock crystals!

The whole great peak, and the inner curve of the enclosing mountain ring fifteen miles behind it, would blaze like a jeweller's window, or an ice-coated tree, in the morning sunshine. You would probably recall that you had read about this marvellous lunar mountain under the name of "Aristarchus."

It is so brilliantly reflective that the "earth-shine" makes it visible, from the earth, 240,000 miles away, in the midst of the lunar night. Being able to land your machine upon it, and to clamber at your will over its shining precipices, you would find out for certain, what some astronomers at home would give a wisdom tooth to know, viz., what makes "Aristarchus" so magnificently bright.

It cannot be snow, for the moon has no water from which to make snow. It is not likely to be white ashes or sand, because it is spread over slopes and cliffs too steep to

retain them. It must be something in the rocks themselves, some glossy or spangled mineral, like mica, or more interestingly like some precious crystal, or metal. At any rate I should like to be with you when you solved the mystery, and to fill my pockets too. Even if it were not diamonds it would be worth more than diamonds when you brought it back to the earth. You could set up in the "moon jewel" business with the certainty of making a quick fortune. But, whatever you found the mysterious substance to be, you would discover that the moon itself has no second deposit equal to that displayed by "Aristarchus."

There are a few other lunar mountains that exhibit a similar brightness of reflection, but "Aristarchus" easily outshines all of them, and stands unrivalled as the most splendid object on the moon.

For a change of scene, you would now turn north-westward, and skirting the southern coast of the "Sea of Showers," bordered with magnificent cliffs, you would arrive at a mysterious round valley, deepsunken in the midst of a circle of mountains, a few miles back from the shore of the ancient "sea," a valley as regular in outline as a Roman amphitheater but more than 3,000 feet deep and sixty miles across. Seen from the earth this wonderful valley, which we name "Plato," looks like a dark oval depression, resembling the stamp of a seal ring in black wax. It is full of strange things, but what you might make of them we shall see in another article.

(To Be Continued)

Accurate Grinding Wheels

Grinding wheels have fine work to do, writes Eliwood Hendrick in the Scientific American. Limits of irregularity as low as 0.0005 inches and 0.00024 inches are often given. And it should be remembered that when 0.00025 of an inch is being ground, the heavy slide that carries the wheel and wheel spindles moves forward only half that distance. If a piece of tissue paper were split twelve times consecutively, it would have the thickness under which these machines have constantly to work. And yet, when we consider the forces present in a wheel weighing 200 pounds rotating at a speed of 1,200 revolutions per minute, we are not reminded of a watchmaker's lathe, despite the exquisite precision of the operation.

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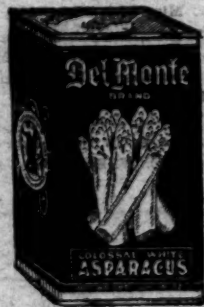
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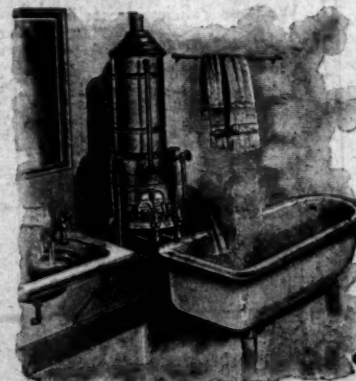
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Marine Insurance	
Canton	Tls. 320
North China	Tls. 100 B.
Union of Canton	Tls. 760
Yangtze	\$185
Fire Insurance	
China Fire	\$133
Wongkong Fire	Tls. 290 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref.	Tls. 100
Indo-China Def.	102.60
Shanghai Tug (O)	Tls. 12
Shanghai Tug (F)	Tls. 4.65
Kochia	Tls. 34
Mining	
Kalping	Tls. 9.60
Oriental Cons.	27.60
Philippine	Tls. 0.80
Raub	\$2 1/2
Docks	
Wongkong Dock	\$111 B.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 74
New Eng. Works	Tls. 12 B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 65 S.
Hongkong Wharf	Tls. 73
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo French Land	Tls. 84
China Land	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land	Tls. 70 Sa.
Weihsai Land	Tls. 3
Shanghai Hotels Ltd.	\$9 B.
China Realty (ord)	Tls. 694
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 50
Cotton Mills	
E-Wo	Tls. 162 1/2
E-Wo Pref.	Tls. 90
International	Tls. 92
International (pref.)	Tls. 64
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 70
Oriental	Tls. 40
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 120
Kung Yik	Tls. 134 B.
Yongtsepo	Tls. 5 B.
Yongtsepo Pref.	Tls. 90
Industrials	
Butler Tile	Tls. 23
China Sugar	\$92
Green Island	Tls. 7
Langkai	Tls. 104 B.
Major Bros.	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 100
Stores	
Hall and Holtz	\$14 B.
Llewellyn	\$60
Lane, Crawford	\$100
Moutrie	\$35
Walson	\$6
Weeks	Tls. 14 1/2 S.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 8 1/2 B.
Amber	Tls. 1 S.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 8 B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 5 S.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 30 S.
Satu Anam 1913	Tls. 0.75 B.
Sukit Toh Alang	Tls. 3 1/2 S.
Bute	Tls. 0.90 B.
Chenoweth	Tls. 1.02 1/2 B.
Chempak	Tls. 11 1/2
Cheng	Tls. 2.10 B.
Consolidated	Tls. 21
Domination	Tls. 9 1/2
Gula Kalumpung	Tls. 6 1/2 B.
Jaya Consolidated	Tls. 16 B.
Kamunting	Tls. 3
Kapala	Tls. 0.90
Kapayang	Tls. 27 1/2
Karab	Tls. 12 1/2
Kota Bahru	Tls. 7
Krookwek Jawa	Tls. 16 1/2
Padang	Tls. 12 1/2
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 8 S.
Pematang	Tls. 3
Pepah	Tls. 0.80 B.
Samagasa	Tls. 0.70 B.
Seokee	Tls. 7 1/2
Senambur	Tls. 1.15
Senawang	Tls. 14
Shanghai Klebang	Tls. 80 cents
Shah Malay-pref.	Tls. 12.20
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1 1/2
Pungala	Tls. 1 1/2 B.
Wongel Dur	Tls. 11 1/2
Yas Manggis	Tls. 5 B.
Yah Kalantan	Tls. 0.92 1/2
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 0.80
Waiping	Tls. 2
Wanah Merah	Tls. 1.02 1/2
Wohong	Tls. 16 B.
Wobri	Tls. 2 1/2
Wongbe	Tls. 4 1/2 B.
Miscellaneous	
S. I. and E. Lumber	Tls. 110
City Dairy	Tls. 10 S.
Shai Elec. and Abd.	\$2
Shanghai Trans.	Tls. 66
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 24
Morse Bazaar	Tls. 30
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 30
Shai Telephone	Tls. 76 S.
Shai Waterworks	Tls. 200
S. Sellers, Sa. Sales B. Buyers.	
Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road	
Telephone No. 393	

"BICKERTON'S"

PRIVATE HOTEL
Established 22 years.
102 Bubbling Well Road. Seven
suites from Bund by tram, which
stop at the door. Strictly first-class
cuisine under the personal super-
vision of the proprietress. 50 rooms,
separate baths, with hot and cold
water, electric light, etc. W. 1917.

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, September 20, 1917.
Money And Bullion

Gold Dollars Bank's buying rate	Tls.
@ 117=Tls.	35
@ 72.5=Mex.	\$1.17
Mex. dollars Market rate	72.25
Bar Silver	1771
Copper Cash	1771
Sovereigns:	
Buying rate @ 4/10=Tls.	4.10
exch. @ 72.5=Mex.	\$5.65
Peking Bar	109
Native Interest	0.09

Latest London Quotations	
Bar Silver	533d.
Bank Rate of Discount	5%
Market rate of discount	%
3 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	
Ex. Paris on London	Fr. 27.41
Ex. N. Y. on London T.T.	\$ 47.63
Consols	109

Exchange Closing Quotations	
London	T.T. 4/10 1/2
London	Demand 4/10 1/2
India	(nominal) T.T. 343
Paris	T.T. 672
Paris	Demand 672
New York	T.T. 116
New York	Demand 116 1/2
Hongkong	T.T. 663
Japan	T.T. 44
Batavia	T.T. 275 1/2

Banks Buying Rates	
London	4 m-s. Cds. 5/3
London	4 m-s. Docy. 5/3
London	6 m-s. Cds. 5/4
London	6 m-s. Docy. 5/4
Paris	4 m-s. 694
New York	4 m-s. 120 1/2

Customs House Exchange Rates For September	
Hk. Tls. 3.95 @ 4/6 1/2	\$1
" 1 @ 62 1/2 = France	6.98
" 1 No quotation Marks	15.69
" 0.83 @ 108 1/2 Gold	\$1
" 1 @ 47 1/2 Yen	2.36
" 1 @ 15 Rupees	8.81
" 1 @ 600 Roubles	6.68
" 1 @ 1.50 Mex.	\$1.50
† Nominal.	

Stock Exchange
Transactions

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS	
Shanghai, September 20, 1917.	
Official	
H. & S. Bank	\$490.00
S.M.C. 6% debts. 1916 @ Tls.	80.00
Unofficial	
Oriental Cotton Tls.	35.00

International Banking Corporation

The local branch of the International Banking Corporation inform us that they have received the following cable from their Head Office, New York:

"International Banking Corporation declared dividend of U.S.\$3 per share payable October 1 added undivided Profit and Loss U.S.\$35,554.08."

LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijdbeschouwing Landbouweexploitatie in Langkat:

"The output of crude oil for September 19 was 79 tons."

China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

We issue Policies in Sterling
Take advantage of the Exchange.

Telephone to us, Central
2601, or write to the Head Office,
10 Canton Road,
Shanghai.

British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as Agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & Co.

The Anglo-Dutch (Java) Plantations, Ltd.

We are informed by Messrs. R. N. Trueman and Co., the Secretaries and Managers of the Anglo-Dutch (Java) Plantations, Limited, that at a meeting of the Board of Directors held on September 20, 1917, it was resolved to recommend the payment of an interim dividend of 25 Candareens per share to shareholders on record on October 3, 1917.

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service
London, September 19.—Today's rubber prices were:
Plantation First Latex Crepe:
Spot: 2s. 9 1/2d. Value.
October to December: 2s. 9 1/2d. Paid.
Tendency of Market: Quiet.
Previous Quotation, London, Sept. 18.
Spot: 2s. 9 1/2d. Value.
October to December: 2s. 10d. Paid.
Tendency of Market: Flat.

Messrs. Hugo Reiss and Co., have received the following telegram from Messrs. Kimmel, and Co. London, dated the 19th instant.
Spot price standard quality Ribbed Smoked Sheet 2s. 7 1/2d.
Spot price standard quality First Crepe 2s. 9 1/2d.
Market quiet, tendency slightly downward, ex-warehouse (Singapore) 2s. 3d.

Shanghai Tramways

The following is the Traffic Return of the Shanghai Tramways (Foreign Settlement) for the week ended September 19, 1917, with figures for the corresponding week last year:

	1917	1916
Gross Receipts	\$31,721.02	\$31,082.01
Loss by currency depreciation	6,698.34	8,181.56
Effective Receipts	\$25,022.68	\$22,900.45

Percentage of loss by currency depreciation 21.32
Car Miles run 76,043
Passengers carried 1,468,524

INDIAN COUNCIL BILLS

Reuter's Service
London, September 19.—Tenders for Indian Council Bills and Deferred Transfers were:
Tenders for Bills:
Highest price 1s. 5d.
Tenders at 1s. 5d.
Receive 43%
Deferred Transfers:
Highest price 1s. 4 1/2d. 32d.
Tenders at 1s. 4 1/2d. 32d.
Receive 43%
Total amount sold during the week Rs. 9,000,000
Amount to be allotted next week Rs. 9,000,000.

BAR SILVER

Reuter's Service
London, September 18.—Today's silver prices were:
Bar Silver Spot: 52 1/2d. Firm
Previous Quotation, London, Sept. 17.
Bar Silver Spot: 52d. Firm.

DISPERSE PACIFICISTS

Washington, September 2.—A despatch from Chicago states that the police at that place dispersed a conference of the People's Peace Council there yesterday, fearing that its continuance would precipitate riots. The secretary of the council stated, however, that the organization plans had been perfected before the police interfered.

Two States Bar Pacificists
Washington, August 30.—The convention of one of the radical pacifist groups known as the "People's Council of the Democracy of Peace," cannot be held in either Minnesota or Wisconsin, according to ruling just made by the state officials there, and it is now uncertain where the convention will be held.

Findings States All Hostile
Washington, September 1.—Delegates to the People's Peace Council, the movement organized to secure American backing to a conference to work for peace, are being driven from state to state by the refusal of different authorities to permit them to hold their sessions within state boundaries.

They now plan to hold their sessions on the steps of the capitol building. David Starr Jordan, the pacifist, is treasurer of the council while Senator Works, Eugene Debs, the socialist, Congressman Berger, the socialist, and other prominent workers for peace are among the organizers.

PERSHING ASKS PATIENCE

Washington, September 2.—General Pershing, in a despatch to the war department from American headquarters in France, states that the American people must learn the value of patience and not expect troops fresh from the homeland to be rushed into the trenches, thus making the very mistake which the Germans had hoped for and expected.

PHILIPPINES CLOSER
TO U. S. AFTER WAR

Manuel Quezon, Who Offered 25,000 Troops To Washington, Tells Of Relations

Tokio, September 13.—That the relations both politically and commercially between the United States and the Philippines will be further consolidated as a result of the war by America against Germany is told by Mr. Manuel Quezon, chairman of the Philippine Senate, who spent a few hours in Yokohama yesterday on his way Manila after spending a few months in the United States. He came on the Empress of Russia.

Mr. Quezon left the Philippines soon after the United States declared war against Germany to confer with President Wilson in connection with the plans of sending an army of 25,000 men to help bring the Congress now considering to give to President Wilson authority to use the Philippine army. Mr. Quezon was, however, told by President Wilson that the situation at home and abroad did not seem necessary to effect the mobilization of the Philippine army, owing to a warm response to the colors by Americans at home. "Many men predict that there will be a day when the Philippine army will carry arms in the European front," Mr. Quezon stated. Owing to the unsatisfactory progress in the European theater of war, Mr. Quezon expresses deep sympathy with the authorities in Washington who are making utmost effort to effectively aid the Allies.

War Will Do Good Service

Mr. Quezon said that the war undoubtedly served to help bring the people in the Philippines and the United States into a closer relation. Mr. Quezon has been in close touch with leading statesmen and businessmen while he was in the United States. He said that these men have fully realized the need for a closer trade relation with the colonies and several important plans are now already under way. With a large number of merchantmen which will be released from their present war services as soon as the war is over, the trade between the United States and the Philippines as well as with other parts of the Far East will increase rapidly. Mr. Quezon thinks that there soon will be days when the mercantile shipping of the United States will play a dominating position on the Pacific.

Provision Prices
in Local Market

Butcher's Meat	
Beef	per lb. 14-20
Mutton	per lb. 16-20
Pork	per lb. 25-30
Veal	per lb. 25-30
Fish	
Bream	per lb. none
Cod	per lb. 16-18
Mandarin	per lb. 40-50
Mackerel	per lb. 20-25
Pomfret	per lb. 20-25
Salmon	per lb. none
Samli	per lb. none
Soles	per lb. 16-18
Whitebait	per lb. 20-22

Gam, Poultry and Eggs	
Deer	each none
Duck	each 40-70
Eggs	per doz. 16-20
Fowl	per lb. 18-20
Game	each 60-100
Hare	each none
Partridge	each none
Pheasant	each none
Pigeons	each 18-20
Plover	each none
Quail	each 20-25
Snake	per lb. 18-20
Turkey	per lb. 35-40
Teal	each 20
Wild Duck	each none
Wild Geese	each none
Woodcock	each none
Wild Pigeons	each none

Fruit	
Apples	per lb. 10-16
Apricots	each none
Bananas	each 5-6
Cherries	each none
Cocoanuts	each 15-18
Chestnuts	per lb. 10-12
Figs	per doz. 4-8
Grapes	each 14-16
Lemons	each 6-7
Lichees	per lb. none
Mangoes	each none
Mangosteens	per doz. none
Melons	each none
Oranges	each 10-12
Peaches	per lb. none
Persimmons	each 5-6
Peeboes	per lb. none
Plums	each 18-20
Pineapples	each 10-14
Pears	per lb. 8-14
Strawberries	each none
Walnuts	each none

Vegetables	
Artichokes	each none
Asparagus	per doz. 20-25
Bamboo Shoots	per lb. none
Broad Beans	each 6-8
Beetroot	per bunch 1-2
Cabbage	each 4-5
Carrots	per bunch 2-3
Cauliflower	each none
Egg Plant	per lb. 4-5
French Beans	each 10-12
Green Corn	each 1-2
Leeks	per bunch 2-3
Mushrooms	per lb. none
Onions	per lb. 2-3

Grain and Flour	
Potatoes	per pic. 11.80-2.00
Pumpkins	per bunch 2-4
Rapishes	per bunch 1-2
Spinach	per lb. 5-6
Tomatoes	each 4-5
Turnips	per bunch none
Flour American	per 50 lb. \$5.50
Flour Shanghai	per 50 lb. \$2.50
Rice	per 200 lb. \$7.00

Milk	
Foreign dairies per bottles	30
Chinese dairies	17

AMUSEMENTS

APOLLO THEATRE

Programme for September 21st, 22nd and 23rd

TONIGHT

"JEALOUS OF TOMORROW"

Featuring Mile. Robins. This fascinating photo-play embodies a poignant story of social life. It possesses a wonderful combination of power and pathos.

IN THREE PARTS.

Pathe's French and American Gazettes

Depicting all the principal events.

"TOM-TIT AND ROBIN RED-BREAST"

Educational and Nature Series

"NO-ONE TO GUIDE HIM"

A screaming Keystone Comedy. Featuring Syd Chaplin.

In Two Parts.

MATINEE Sunday, September 23rd, at 3 p.m.

"LIBERTY"

Showing 15th and 18th Episodes

Four Reels.

Coming Shortly

The Johnson-Willard Fight

FOR THE WORLD'S HEAVY-WEIGHT

BOXING CHAMPIONSHIP

In 3 Parts

Fought in Cuba in 1915 before an audience of 34,000 people

The right to make this film cost \$100,000

Olympic Theatre

TONIGHT

The Second Programme

OF

PARAMOUNT PICTURES

SHOWING

The Five-Part Photo-Play

"MAKING OF MADALENA"

Featuring

EDNA GOODRICH

NEW GAUMONT GRAPHIC

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund 1,900,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office:
29 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.

Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
Sir Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.

The London City & Midland Bank Limited.

The London County and Westminster Bank, Limited.

The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.

The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar, Delhi, Puket, Rangoon, Bangkok, Ipoh, Saigon, Batavia, Kanton, Singapore, Calcutta, Kobe, Hongkong, Canton, Kuala Lumpur, Shanghai, Cebu, Madras, Sourabaya, Colombo, Malacca, Taiping, Delhi, Manila, (F. M. S.), Foochow, Medan, Tavyo (Lower), Haiphong, New York, Burma, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Hongkong, Penang, Yokohama.

Shanghai Branch, 15 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection, Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

L. R. BRENNER, Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital (fully paid) 55,000,000
Reserve Fund 26,000,000
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government 3,500,000
Reserve Fund 1,750,000

Head Office: PARISS.

Paris Office: 5, Rue Boudreau.

London Office: 64, Old Broad St. E.C.

Branches:

Bombay, Harbin, Peking, Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai, Hankow, Newchwang, Tientsin, Dairen, Nippon, Vladivostok, Haiphong, O-Amur, Yokohama, Hankow.

Branches:

4 in France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.

5 in London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

While Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, drafts credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN, Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique

Societe Anonyme

Capital 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.

London Office: 2 Bishopsgate.

Branches at: Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President: JEAN JADOT

Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Branches:

London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.

Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.

Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.

Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.

Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.

New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Tails and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETTS, Manager for China.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital £15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—

Sterling, £1,500,000 @ 2s. 15,000,000

Silver 18,500,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors £15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG

Court of Directors:

Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell, Chairman.

Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Deputy Chairman.

Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton.

F. C. Butcher, Esq.

A. H. Compton, Esq.

G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.

C. S. Gubbay, Esq.

E. V. D. Parr, Esq.

W. L. Pattenden, Esq.

Chief Manager: Hongkong—N. J. STARR.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy, Ipoh, Peking, Bangkok, Johore, Penang, Batavia, Kobe, Rangoon, Bombay, Kuala Lumpur, Saigon, Calcutta, London, S. Francisco, Canton, Lyons, Shanghai, Colombo, Malacca, Singapore, Foochow, Manila, Sourabaya, Hankow, Nagasaki, Tientsin, Harbin, New York, Tsingtau, Iloilo, Yokohama.

London Bankers: London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.

Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Capital (fully paid) 55,000,000
Reserve Fund 26,000,000
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government 3,500,000
Reserve Fund 1,750,000

Head Office: PARISS.

Paris Office: 5, Rue Boudreau.

London Office: 64, Old Broad St. E.C.

Branches:

Bombay, Harbin, Peking, Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai, Hankow, Newchwang, Tientsin, Dairen, Nippon, Vladivostok, Haiphong, O-Amur, Yokohama, Hankow.

Branches:

4 in France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.

5 in London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

While Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, drafts credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN, Manager.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital 45,000,000

One-third of the Capital, i.e. 15,000,000, subscribed by THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC.

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.

General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE: 74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Saigon and Hongkong.

Branches:

In France: Societe Generale pour le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

In London: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Gold or Local currency and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Savings accounts in Gold and Local currency.

G. LION, Manager.

1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1850.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up 38,000,000
Reserve Fund 22,100,000

London Bankers: Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Antungshan, London, Port Arthur, Bombay, Liangyang, S. Francisco, Calcutta, Los Angeles, Seattle, Chongchun, Lyons, Singapore, Dalay, Mukden, Sydney, Hankow, Nagasaki, Sinaifu, Harbin, Newchwang, Tientsin, Hongkong, New York, Tientsin, Honolulu, Osaka, Tokio, Kobe, Peking, Tsingtau.

SHANGHAI BRANCH: Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Tails and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa, and China, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

K. F. CHEN, General Manager.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-Up Capital \$ 300,000.00
Reserve \$ 10,000.00
Deposits (June 30, 1917) \$1,590,000.00

Correspondents at principal cities in China, and domestic exchange a specialty.

Credits granted on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Current accounts in both tails and dollars with interest, may be opened on application.

Particulars of interest allowed on fixed deposits, in both tails and dollars, will be furnished on request.

K. F. CHEN, General Manager.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorized by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorized Capital \$60,000,000
Paid-up Capital \$10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies:

Peking, Tientsin, Newchwang, Mukden, Chongchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kailung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanghai, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiquen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH: 3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts in Tails at the rate of 2 per cent per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.

For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.

For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG, Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office: 12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than \$1, or over \$100, will be received at one time.

Not more than \$1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of \$5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance.

Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Tails, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital:—

Gulden 60,000,000 (about 15,000,000)

Reserve Fund:—

Gulden 11,595,461 (about 1966,288)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.

Head Agency: BATAVIA.

Agencies in Holland: THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjermasin, Padang, Soerakarta, Bandoeng, Palembang, Tebing-Tinggi, Cheribon, Pekalongan, Tegal, Djember, Penang, Telok-Betong, Pontianak, Tjilatjap, Hongkong, Rangoon, Weltevreden, Kota-Radia, Semarang, Langsa, Singapore, Makassar, Soerabaya, Medan.

London Bankers: Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in tails and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tail accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG, Manager.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000

Paid-up Capital...Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:

For 3 months at 3½ per annum.

For 6 months at 4 per annum.

For 12 months at 5 per annum.

On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL, Chief Manager.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Authorized Capital H\$2,000,000

Subscribed and paid up Capital H\$1,871,500

Reserve Fund H\$ 720,000

Investment reserve fund...H\$ 420,000

Head Office: No. 4 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office: No. 3 Ningpo Road.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG, Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Capital & Surplus...U.S. \$6,500,000.00

Undivided Profits...U.S. \$1,348,000.00

Paid-up Capital U.S. \$7,848,000.00

HEAD OFFICE: 65 Wall Street, New York.

London Office: 36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Branches:

Bombay, Hongkong, Peking, Calcutta, Kobe, San Francisco, Canton, London, Santo Domingo, Cebu, Manila, San Pedro de, Colon, Medellin, Macoris, Shanghai, Hankow, Panama, Tientsin, Yokohama.

Through its close affiliation with the NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution established at:—

Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, Buenos Aires, Santiago de Cuba, Genoa, Santos, Havana, San Paulo, Montevideo, Valparaiso, Petrograd.

The Corporation issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNT, and transacts all other descriptions of Banking and Exchange business.

H. C. GULLAND, Manager.

12 Klukiang Road, SHANGHAI.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorized Capital £1,500,000

Subscribed Capital 1,125,000

Paid-up Capital 562,500

Reserve Fund 400,000

HEAD OFFICE: 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers: Bank of England, London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Bombay, Howrah, Madras, Calcutta, Kandy, Penang, Colombo, Karachi, Port Louis, Delhi, Kota Bahru (Mauritius), Galle (Kelantan), Rangoon, Hongkong, Kuala Lumpur, Shanghai, Singapore.

Shanghai Branch: 7 Nanking Road.

VERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2½ per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

R. D. YOUNG, Manager.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorized by Presidential Mandate of April 7, 1914 and October 31, 1915.

Paid up Capital: Kumpung Tach 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

60 Branches and Agencies at principal commercial places in China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH: Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits in Tails and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credit granted on Approved Securities and Every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

CHAO CHING HUA, Manager.

SUMITOMO BANK, LIMITED

SHANGHAI BRANCH: No. 1 Klukiang Road

Capital Yen 30,000,000

Capital (Paid-up) Yen 18,750,000

Reserve Yen 1,470,000

Deposits Yen 120,000,000

President, Baron K. Sumitomo

Head Office: OSAKA.

Branches:

Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, Hyogo, Onomichi, Kure, Niigata, Hiroshima, Yanai, Shimomoseki, Moji, Wakamatsu, Kukuoka, Kurume, Honolulu, San Francisco, Bombay and Hankow.

London Bankers: LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED

New York Bankers: NATIONAL CITY BANK OF N. Y.

Banking Business in General Foreign Exchange Business, Travellers' and

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Oct 1	..	Tacoma and Seattle	Hawaii maru	Jap. O.S.K.	
..	..	San Francisco	Korea maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
..	..	San Francisco	Colombia	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.	
..	..	Victoria B.C. & Seattle	Inaba maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
..	..	San Francisco	Sib-ria maru	Jap. Alexander	
..	..	Victoria B.C. and Seattle	Yokohama maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Sept 22	2.00	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Yawata maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
..	..	..	Hakata maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
..	..	..	Kasuga maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
..	..	..	Fushimi maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
..	..	..	Yasashiro maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
Oct 2	..	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Oni maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
..	..	..	Inaba maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Sept 21	11.00	London etc.	Iyo maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
..	..	..	Kioto maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
Oct 14	..	London etc.	Fushimi maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Sept 21	noon	Swatow, H'kong & Canton	Wahang	Br. J.M. & Co.	
..	..	..	Shiokins	Br. B.S.	
..	..	..	Hsin Ningshao	Chi. N.S.S. Co.	
..	..	..	Colombia	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.	
..	..	..	Anhui	Br. B.S.	
..	..	..	Wanchow	Br. B.S.	
..	..	..	Buntings	Br. B.S.	
..	..	..	Canada maru	Jap. O.S.K.	
..	..	..	Inaba maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
..	..	..	Siberia maru	Jap. Alexander	
..	..	..	Shantao	Br. B.S.	
..	..	..	27 D.L. Army, H'kong & Canton		

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Sept 21	2.00	Haichow and Yochow	Tamsui	Br. B.S.	
..	..	..	Hsinfeng	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	
..	..	..	Sauro maru	Jap. S.M.S.	
..	..	..	Shenkin	Br. B.S.	
..	..	..	Kiang	Br. J.M. & Co.	
..	..	..	Kobe maru	Jap. S.M.S.	
..	..	..	Sakaki maru	Jap. S.M.S.	
..	..	..	Fengtien	Br. B.S.	

FOR RIVER PORTS

Sept 21	M.N.	Hankow etc.	Luonyi	Br. B.S.	
..	..	..	Fengyang maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
..	..	..	Kiwo	Br. M. & Co.	
..	..	..	Tehsing	Br. H.O.S.S. Co.	
..	..	..	Nankai	Br. B.S.	
..	..	..	Kiangtung	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	
..	..	..	Yohyangmaru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
..	..	..	Kia-wo	Br. J.M. & Co.	
..	..	..	Tatung	Br. B.S.	
..	..	..	Sungkiang	Br. B.S.	
..	..	..	Tungting	Br. B.S.	
..	..	..	Chungking	Br. B.S.	

*A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Sept 20	Shanghai	Kiangtung	2012	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLW
..	..	Yawata maru	3562	Jap.	N.Y.K.	KLW
..	..	Kiwo	1924	Br.	J.M. & Co.	SHW
..	..	Pen yang maru	2371	ap.	N.Y.K.	WTV
..	..	Tamsui	919	Br.	B.S.	WTV
..	..	Swatow	937	Br.	Geddes & Co.	NSW
..	..	Hankow	1735	Br.	B.S.	CNW

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Sept 20	Hankow etc.	Taise maru	1126	Jap.	N.Y.K.
..	..	Kiangtung	1490	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
..	..	Suiwo	1931	Br.	J.M. & Co.
..	..	Tungchow	1263	Br.	B.S.
..	..	Sankiang	1616	Br.	B.S.
..	..	Shan	1339	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
..	..	Kumano maru	3147	Jap.	N.Y.K.
..	..	Mexico maru	6064	Jap.	O.S.K.
..	..	Kiangtung	2012	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Kutwo, tons 2,664 Captain Gibb, will leave on Friday, Sept. 21, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Gardiner, Matheson and Co., Ltd., General Managers. Tel. No. 240.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Luonyi, Capt. Fraser, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, Sept. 21, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co's Str. Fengyang Maru Capt. S. Nakano, will be despatched from N.Y.K. wharf on Friday, September 21, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Ngankin Capt. Newcomb, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, Sept. 22, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Southern Ports

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Hain Teking, Capt. A. Scott, R.N.R. will leave from the French Bund on Friday, September 21, at 4 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

SWATOW and HONGKONG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Anhui, Capt. Eddy, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Sunday, Sept. 23, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents French Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

SWATOW.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Wenchow Capt. A. McDowell will leave on Sunday, Sept. 23, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents Tel. No. 77.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Sunning Captain W. L. Jones will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, Sept. 25, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents French Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG.—The Str. Canada Maru, Captain T. Suruga, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtze-poo wharf on September 25 at—The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the customs jetty at—on the same day. For Freight or Passage, apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4 The Bund Tel. No. 4234 and 4047.

AMOI, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Shantung Capt. Meathrel, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, Sept. 27, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TAKAO (FORMOSA) via FOO-CHOW and KEELUNG.—The Str. Kohoku Maru, Captain M. Oyama, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtze-poo wharf on October 2, at—The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha at—on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4047.

For Northern Ports

CHEFOO and TIENSIN.—The Str. Hainfung, Capt. F. H. Hamblin, will leave on Friday, morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Shengking Capt. Barkus, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, Sept. 22, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Fengtien, Capt. Harris, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, Sept. 25, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TIENSIN, DAIREN and TSINGTAO.—The Str. Keelung M. Capt. T. Kamashi, will be despatched from the Co's Pootung wharf on Oct. 4, at—The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha at—on the same day. For Freight and Passage, apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4047.

For Foreign Ports

TACOMA and SEATTLE, CALLING at VICTORIA B.C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU & YOKOHAMA.—The Str. Mexico M. Capt. K. Komiya, will be despatched from on September 20, at noon Through Bills of Lading are granted for American Ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co. at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular invoices must accompany overland shipment. The tender will leave the customs jetty for conveyance of passengers and mails to the steamer, at—on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The O.S.K. No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4047.

TACOMA & SEATTLE, CALLING at VICTORIA B.C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU & YOKOHAMA.—The Str. Hawaii Maru, Capt. J. Kanoo, will be despatched from on Monday, October 1, at—Through Bills of Lading are granted for American Ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co. at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular invoices must accompany overland shipment. The tender will leave the customs jetty for conveyance of passengers and mails to the steamer, at—on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The O.S.K. No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4047.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Chungking Capt. Monkman, will leave on Friday, Sept. 28, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents, Tel. No. 77.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.YANGTZE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS.
FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

For CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG, and HANKOW.—S.S. Luonyi, Nagankin, Poyang, Tatung, Tungding, Chungking and Wanchang.—Sailing from the French Bund at midnight. These steamers connect with the Company's regular lines on the Upper Yangtze and Hunan Lake.

*The S.S. Wuchang is especially fitted to handle heavy lifts. Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at midnight.

For HONGKONG and CANTON.—S.S. Anhui, Chenan, Yingchow, Singkiang, Shantung and Sunning.—Sailing from the French Bund and connection at Hongkong with the Company's steamers for Hoihow, Pakhoi, Halphong, Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Zamboanga and Australian ports. Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday, and Sunday.

For TIENSIN and PEKING via WEIHAIWEI and CHEFOO.—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shantung and Shengking.—Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

For NINGPO.—S.S. Hain Peking.—Sailing from the French Bund. Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4 p.m. The above steamers are installed with Electric Light throughout, with Steam Heaters in the State Rooms and Dining Saloon, and are otherwise completely fitted for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

For further particulars regarding passage money, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE," obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car Express Train Co., or from Messrs. THOMAS COOK & SON, Foochow Road.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents, 21-23 French Bund.
Freight: Telephone N. 77.
Passage: Telephone No. 401.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U. S. MAIL LINE

Operating the new first-class steamers
"Ecuador," "Venezuela" and "Colombia"
14,000 tons each

TO SAN FRANCISCO
via KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.THE SUNSHINE BELT
The most comfortable route to America and Europe

S.S. "Colombia"	Oct. 13, 1917
S.S. "Venezuela"	Nov. 10, 1917
S.S. "Ecuador"	Dec. 7, 1917

S.S. "Colombia"	Sept. 22, 1917
S.S. "Venezuela"	Oct. 20, 1917
S.S. "Ecuador"	Nov. 17, 1917
S.S. "Colombia"	Dec. 15, 1917

(Subject to change) ..

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers our first consideration.
Tickets interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.
For further information re freight and passage, apply to

B. C. HAILE, Agent.
1b Nanking Road (Palace Hotel Building)
Telephone 5056. Shanghai.

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
(Osaka Mercantile S. S. Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
(Subject to Alteration)

AMERICAN LINE
(For Tacoma and Seattle, Wash.)
Via Pacific, calling at Nagasaki or Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Shimidzu, Yokohama and Victoria, B. C.

"HAWAII MARU" (18,000 tons) Capt. J. Kanoo, Sept. 30, Oct. 1
(For Hongkong) arr. leave.
"CANADA MARU" (12,000 tons) Capt. T. Suruga, Sept. 24, 26

CHINA COASTING LINE
For Tsingtau, Tientsin and Dairen arr. leave.
"KEELUNG MARU" (1,569 tons) Capt. T. Kamashi, Oct. 2, 4
For Pootung, Keelung and Takao arr. leave.
"KOHOKU MARU" (1,569 tons) Capt. M. Oyama, Sept. 30, Oct. 2

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to South America, Australia, India, China, Korea, Vladivostok, and also between the Principal Ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, please apply to—

H. YAMAUCHI, Manager, **OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**
Union Building, 4 The Bund, Tel. Address: SHOSEN, SHANGHAI. Tel. 4047, 4294.

Men-of-War in Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Man	Commander
VI	Sept. 14	Cruise	Aso	Jap cru.	7800	22	..	..
VI	Sept. 14	Cruise	Atsuki	Jap g-b.	680	10	..	..
GNB	Apr. ..	..	Decade	Fr g-b.	160	6	..	..
Int. DW	Apr. ..	..	D de Lagree	Fr g-b.	160	6	..	..
J	Apr. 26	Curse	Finsba	Br g-b.	160	6	..	..
ODW	Apr. 29	..	Paio	Am g-b.	19	2	45	Delano
F&OB	Apr. 14	..	samar	Am g-b.	248	8	53	Brown
KND	Apr. ..	..	Rolunda	Jap g-b.	120	..	..	..
P&OB	Aug. 6	..	Vilabob	Fr g-b.	160	6	..	..
B J	Aug. 24	..	Woodcock	Br g-b.	130	..	..	..

CANADIAN PACIFIC
OCEAN SERVICES
TRANS PACIFIC LIMITED

THE EMPRESS STEAMERS

on arrival at Victoria are boarded by Canadian Pacific Ticket Agents and Baggage Checkers, also Canadian and United States Customs Officers. During the six hour ride Victoria to Vancouver actual rail tickets can be issued, your baggage inspected or loaded and checked through to destination. On arrival at Vancouver passengers are free to go forward immediately.

OCTOBER IN JAPAN

is one of the most delightful months of the entire year. The wonderful Autumn Foliage and delicious Persimmons are both approaching their best.

Tickets are good for six months, permit to you to travel between ports in Japan by rail and are interchangeable with the Pacific Mail and T. K. K.

BOOK YOUR PASSAGE NOW

For further information regarding passenger fares, sailings, etc., apply to

G. M. JACKSON
General Agent, Passenger Department, 19-A The Bund, Palace Hotel Building, Tel. Central 182.

For through bills of lading, quotation of freight rates, etc., apply to

L. E. N. RYAN, Agent.
Corner Peking and Tuen Ming Yuen Roads, Tel. Central 181.

T. K. K.
TOYO KISEN KAISHA
(ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)

Imperial Japanese and U. S. M. Line to San Francisco from Shanghai via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.

SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FOR HONGKONG DIRECT

SIBERIA MARU 18,000 tons, from Shanghai, Sept. 27, 1917

PROPOSED SAILINGS FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

KOREA MARU 18,000 tons, from Shanghai, Oct. 8, 1917
SIBERIA MARU 18,000 tons, from Shanghai, Oct. 18, 1917

All the steamers of this Company are thoroughly modern and up-to-date. Equipped with Wireless Telegraph, Submarine Signals, Laundry, Children's Nursery, Ladies' Lounge, and all other modern improvements for safety and comfort. String Orchestra, Moving Picture Performances, Deck Dances. Service and Cuisine unexcelled.

REDUCED FIRST CLASS RATES by the steamers Nippon Maru and Persia Maru offering superior accommodation, first-class cuisine and service.

Lay-Over privileges allowed at all ports of call. Interchangeable with steamers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and Canadian Pacific Ocean Services Ltd.

Railway transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama may be had on application to the purser.

T. N. ALEXANDER, Agent.

North China Insurance Co.'s Building (Entrance, 71 Soochuen Road.)
'Phone No. 3229.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

S.S. CHINA

(AMERICAN REGISTRY)

WILL SAIL FROM SHANGHAI FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU
NOV. 19, JAN. 31

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH-CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATE
REDUCED RATES TO MISSIONARIES

FOR HONGKONG

NOV. 6, JAN. 17

G. J. PETROCELLI, FRT. AND PASS. AGENT

NO. 6 KIUKIANG ROAD.

'PHONE 4773.

4TH FLOOR

"Sooner or later" is a smooth-sounding phrase, but the man who uses Want Ads knows that it pays to DO IT NOW!

Business and Official Notices

The Anglo-Dutch (Java) Plantations, Limited

Interim Dividend for Account the Year Ending Dec. 31, 1917.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT at a Meeting of the Board of Directors held on Thursday, 20th September, 1917, it was decided to pay an Interim Dividend of 25 Cendarems per share on the issued Capital of the Company, on Wednesday, 3rd October, 1917, to shareholders on record on that date.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Wednesday, 26th September, to Wednesday, 3rd October, 1917, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
R. N. TRUMAN & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.

Dated, 21st September, 1917.

15 Nanking Road, Shanghai.

15195

100 H. P. BOILER

Wanted new or second-hand Boiler, about 100 h.p., pressure 120 lbs. Apply to Box 128, THE CHINA PRESS.

15193

Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite S. J., U.S.A.

Orient of China, Valley of Shanghai.

Brethren:—

The funeral of the late Dr. George Alonzo Derby will take place at Palsienjao Cemetery on Saturday next, the 22nd inst., at 4.30 p.m. Friends and the Brethren of all the Masonic Bodies are invited to attend.

By Order,
JOHN M. DARRAH,
Registrar.

15180

Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.

NOTICE.

THE Directors are prepared to receive applications in Shanghai on or before 21st September, 1917, for 1,650 new shares, of £20 each at a premium of £15 per share (making in all £35 per share) of which £15 will be payable on Application and £20 on Allotment.

The new shares will rank for dividend from the 1st October, 1917, i.e., they will be entitled to one-quarter of the total (interim and final) dividend that may be paid in respect of the year 1917.

In allotting the shares, preference will be given to applications received from existing shareholders.

Forms of Application and full particulars as to the conditions of issue may be obtained at the Company's Head Office at Shanghai.

By Order of the Directors,
ARTHUR P. WOOD,
Secretary & Engineer-in-Chief.
Shanghai, July 6th, 1917.

14439

MODES DE PARIS

99 Bubbling Well Road.
(Opposite Race Course).

MADAME CECILE begs to inform her patrons that she has returned from her vacation and is prepared to receive orders for dress-making of every description from September 1st, 1917.

14898

THE COTTON ANTI-ADULTERATION ASSOCIATION

The Sixth Annual Meeting of the above Association will be held at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Company, Limited, on Tuesday, the 25th September, 1917, at 4 p.m., when the Committee's Report and Statement of Accounts for the period ended 31st July, 1917, will be presented.

E. C. PEARCE,
Chairman.

15166

Business and Official Notices
are Continued on
Page 11

WELCOME NEWS!!!

HILL'S BAZAARS (China) beg to announce that they will shortly open their WINTER BAZAAR at SHANGHAI with a huge variety of NEW AUTUMN and WINTER OUTFITTING GOODS for LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S and CHILDREN'S WEAR also HOUSEHOLD LINENS positively at LOWER PRICES THAN LAST WINTER!!!

To people in touch with basic merchandise conditions this may seem an inopportune time to launch a series of "BAZAARS" which contemplate the selling of large quantities of staple merchandise at less than ruling market prices.

This would be an impossibility were it not for the fact that we had practically completed merchandise preparations for our 1917 Winter Bazaars before the great advance in prices took place in England and before America entered the war.

The Bazaar will be open for 12 days only!

It will pay you to wait for this UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY!!!

15185

FOR CHARTER

Steamer, 3,500 tons D/W, free January, 12 months time charter, limits Far Eastern Route.

Only bona-fide applications will be entertained.

Apply to

C. A. MARTINHO-MARQUES,
Ship Broker,
96 Szechuen Road.

NOTICE

The public is hereby notified that the Chinaware Shop, known as Jaksing Sun, at No. 2024 North Szechuen Road, has, by a Bill of Sale executed this day, been transferred to Wong Kue-sun and is now managed by Mr. and Mrs. Jaksing Wong.

Dr. HUA-CHUNG Mr.
Attorney-at-Law,
127 Szechuen Road,
Shanghai, Sept. 10, 1917.

15116

Alma Estates, Ltd.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Directors have declared a second interim dividend for the year ending 30th September, 1917, of 5 per cent on the issued Capital of the Company—being equal to 45 tael cents per Share, payable on 25th September, 1917, to registered shareholders on record on that date.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 17th to the 25th September, 1917, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
HUGO REISS & CO.,
Secretaries & General Managers
Shanghai, September 11, 1917.

15089

The International Recreation Club

KIANGWAN RACES

29th September and
1st October, 1917

1st Saddling Bell at 1.30 p.m.
(Sharp) Daily.

ENTRIES close on Monday, 24th September, 1917, at 6 p.m. at the Club House, 126 Bubbling Well Road.

Entry forms may be obtained upon application to the undersigned.

By order,

Y. J. CHANG,
Secretary.

15168

Have you tried our

"UPPER CRUST"

Rye Whiskey?

—THE WHISKEY—
—OF QUALITY—

Phone 2021

GARNER, QUELCH & CO.

WINE MERCHANTS

73 Szechuen Road

In His Britannic Majesty's Supreme Court for China at Shanghai.

Company Jurisdiction.

IN THE MATTER

The Shanghai Electric and Asbestos Company, Limited and Reduced AND IN THE MATTER

of "The Companies Ordinance 1911 of the Colony of Hongkong."

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a petition has been presented to HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SUPREME COURT for China at Shanghai for confirming a resolution of the above Company for reducing its capital from \$200,000 (Mexican) to Tls. 50,000 Shanghai Sycee. A list of the persons admitted to have been creditors of the Company on the 4th day of September, 1917, may be inspected at the offices of Mr. Harold Browett, No. 22 Yuen-Ming-Yuen Road, at any time during usual business hours. Any person who claims to have been on the last-mentioned day and still to be a creditor of the Company and who is not entered on the said list and claims to be so entered must on or before the 19th day of October, 1917, send in his name and address and the particulars of his claim and the name and address of his solicitor (if any) to the undersigned at No. 22 Yuen-Ming-Yuen Road, or, in default thereof, he will be precluded from objecting to the proposed reduction of capital.

Dated this 19th day at Sept., 1917.

HAROLD BROWETT,

Solicitor to the said Company.

15167

High-class Provisions

Constant arrivals of the best American and English Provisions, Wines and Spirits.

Only the best!

Motor Delivery Service

C. EDDIE & CO.

1132-3 Broadway, Shanghai.

Tel. North 639

14819

THERE are those whose will-power is very good when they have decided what they will do. But they find it difficult to arrive at a decision. They balance the pros and cons to weariness and cannot settle the matter in hand. The truth is, their minds are confused and it is but vaguely that they think at all. If this is your habit—that of indecision—you must summon your entire strength to its destruction. The difficulty is more or less constitutional; nevertheless it may be overcome.

WIDLER & CO.,

Chungking, West China

Born 1915—Still Existing.

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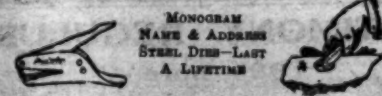
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THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.

4 CANTON ROAD, SHANGHAI.

The Tientsin-Pukow Railway Administration

Notification No. 262.

INVITATION OF TENDERS (090/1).

Tenders, which will be opened at 3 p.m. on the 1st day of November, 1917, are hereby invited for the supply of LOCOMOTIVE and WAGON TYRES and AXLES and COPPER RODS for FIRE-BOX STAY BOLTS, for a free list of which apply to the Administration, where tender forms attached with drawings and full particulars may be obtained on payment of a sum of \$5.00.

(Signed) S. C. SHÜ,

Tientsin, September 1, 1917.

Managing Director.

15030

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In Your Spare Time, Without Neglecting Your Present Work. Under Capable, Qualified Professors.

Explain how I can qualify for the position before which I have marked x.

Architecture	Hydro-electric Engineering
Construction and Building	Telephone Practice
Civil Engineering	Fire Prevention and Insurance
Structural Engineering	Fire Insurance
Engineering Preparation	Heating and Ventilation Engineering
College Preparation	Heating, Ventilating and Plumbing
Accountancy and Business Administration	Complete Law
Practical Bookkeeping, and Accounting	Business Law
Shorthand, Typewriting, and Bookkeeping	Real Estate Law
Structural Drafting	Mechanical Engineering
Machine Drawing and Design	Steam Engineering
Architectural Design	Shop Practice
Sheet-Metal Pattern Drafting	Automobile Course
Electrical Engineering	Complete Textile Manufacturing
Electro-Mechanical Engineering	

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Dept. 2, 34 Nanking Road, Shanghai

Name Address

Occupation City

SHANGHAI CRICKET CLUB

Entertainment and Supper, September 22nd.

Tables for Supper Parties of 4 or more may be reserved until noon on Saturday.

Apply to

D. H. Cooke W. A. Willis E. G. B. Lover

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Phone 1076

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WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable rooms Front and back, with bathrooms and verandah to let. Moderate prices. Good table.

Tel. 3482

15190

Nos. 8 & 11 Quinsan Gardens

Phone 1941.

In No. 11, Facing Park, a large bedroom and sitting room combined, with closed verandah and bathroom attached. Comfortable for a small family also A small cosy attic room.

TO LET, in German family, October 1st, two large unfurnished rooms, with kitchen, \$35 a month. Apply 4 Wayside Terrace.

15187

FURNISHED ROOM to let without board in The Central Building, 18 Nanking Road. Immediate occupation.

15186 S.21.

MELBOURNE HOUSE, to let, comfortable furnished attic rooms, with board, in a quiet British home. Terms moderate. 12a Quinsan Gardens.

15174 S.21.

TO LET, from October 1st, large room facing south, with verandah and bathroom attached. Apply 48 Bubbling Well Road.

15162 S.21.

LARGE, well-furnished room, suitable for two, bathroom and verandah attached; good board and attendance. 1 Young Allen Terrace, opposite Quinsan Gardens.

15041 S.19.

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED a six-roomed house, furnished or unfurnished, on long lease. Apply to Box 131, THE CHINA PRESS.

15175 S.22.

WANTED, small furnished house, preferably Western district, for 6 to 9 months. Apply to Box 133, THE CHINA PRESS.

15182 S.22.

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED: An able Chinese comrade, with selling experience, for a rapidly-growing American concern. Must put up two to three thousand dollars in cash, and give necessary chop guarantee. For particulars, please apply to Box 138, THE CHINA PRESS.

15193 S.27.

WANTED, sales girl for millinery and drapery store. Apply to Box 135, THE CHINA PRESS.

15188 S.23.

Exchange and Mart

WANTED to buy, March 1st "Vogue" and June "Cosmopolitan": will pay \$1 each. Apply to Box 137, THE CHINA PRESS.

15193 S.23.

MOTOR CYCLE for sale, 3 h.p., single cylinder, 2-stroke free engine, 1916 model. Guaranteed A.1. condition and working order. Will sell cheap. Apply to Box 124, THE CHINA PRESS.

15179 S.21.

FOR SALE: Browning automatic revolver, 32 cal., with 50 rounds. Ammunition A.1. condition. A Bargain. Apply to Box 132, THE CHINA PRESS.

15177 S.22.

SITUATIONS WANTED

OFFICE ASSISTANT, capable and hard-working, seeks position. Knowledge of accounts, correspondence and good salesman. Good experience and possesses excellent testimonials from previous employers. Apply to Box 134, THE CHINA PRESS.

15189 S.22.

OFFICE MAN, with piece goods, correspondence, sales and shipping experience, also banking, holding high testimonials, and understands few languages, and having lots of spare time, seeks extra employment in any capacity; none too small to consider or accept. Strict secrecy will be observed. Apply to Box No. 136, THE CHINA PRESS.

15190 S.27.

WANTED, position by young Chinese (college graduate), experienced typist, shorthand (slight), salary expected Tls. 35. Apply to Box 106, THE CHINA PRESS.

15181 S.20.

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, No. 10 Wayside Road, 4-roomed house, rent Tls. 40 per month. Apply China Realty Co., Ltd., 39 Nanking Road.

15192

TO RENT: No. 73 Route Vallon, from September 15th. Detached residence, tennis lawn, Tls. 125 per month. China Realty Co., Ltd., 39 Nanking Road.

15187 S.21.

TO LET, Studley Avenue, Baikal Road, four and five-room houses, hot and cold water, enamelled baths. Apply to The China Land and Finance Co., Ltd., 10 Canton Road.

15183 S.21.

TO LET, No. 4 Annam Road, five-roomed house, small garden, two bathrooms, stable. Tls. 85 per month. China Realty Co., Ltd., 39 Nanking Road.

14958

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

TO LET, for immediate occupation, bright, airy offices, with spacious godown at back. Centrally situated. Apply to 13 Kiukiang Road.

15176 S.26.

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consular, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nih-yun, c/o 1-a Peking Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

15178 S.26.